

NOW READY.
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE.
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.
1917 FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.
PRICES:
Large Copies ... \$11.00
Abridged ... 7.00
Orders should be sent to the
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

MOTOR REPAIRS.
We undertake the complete
overhauling and repairing of
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles.
All work done by expert
mechanics under an experienced
European Motor Engineer.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Agents for KING 8 Cylinder
Cars

No. 13,887. 號七十八百三千八萬一第 日三初月三年巳丁 HONGKONG MONDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1917. 拜禮 號三十二月四年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 500 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 187

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER
BEER.

BREWED AND BOTTLED:

BY
S. ALLSOPP & SONS, LTD.,

BURTON-ON-TRENT

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Telephone No. 76.

13-2

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to 88SG. at \$5. 07 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPOONING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[633]

A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Mirrors in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1219. [535]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	
8.00 " " " " " " " " " "	10
10.00 " " " " " " " " " "	15
11.30 " " " " " " " " " "	15
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
1.15 " " " " " " " " " "	10
1.45 " " " " " " " " " "	15
2.15 " " " " " " " " " "	10
2.45 " " " " " " " " " "	15
3.00 " " " " " " " " " "	10

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " " " "

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " " " " " " " " " "

3.30 " " " " " " " " " "

6.00 " " " " " " " " " "

6.30 " " " " " " " " " "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comproadors Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers. 463

DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

1A, A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers,
Manufacturers of Contradictory Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, etc., etc.

NAGASAKI.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53	83 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "	34	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	13,000 tons.	
Max. Length of Ship taken in	480 feet.	580 feet.	
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 "	68 "	
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 "	26 "	

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	388 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	58 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "
Floting Cranes capable of lifting 30 tons weight.	

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execu-
tion of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [76]

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT SECTION IN THE OVERLAND ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—Travellers from Hongkong should leave for Shanghai by the best steamer to make the connection with the S.M.R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line. The "SAKAI MARU" leaves Shanghai every TUESDAY, at Noon, direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. Weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "KOBE MARU" leaves Shanghai every FRIDAY, at Noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen.) The Express, which leaves Dairen every THURSDAY, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S.M.R. Co. has established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest Hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun. All on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. Adl. "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S.M.R. Co., and at Ogonsai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Lines the S.M.R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S.M.R. WHARF Office, Dairen, and BRANCH WHARF OFFICE, Shanghai.

BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.—Large stocks of the S.M.R. Co.'s Coal from famous Fushun Collieries are always kept at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang (Yingkou), Tientsin, and Tsingtao Depots, and can also be obtained from Agencies in practically every port in the Far East. Also Sulphate of Ammonia, Fire Clay, and Talc. Pamphlets and Particulars from any of the Depots and Agencies. For special contracts, apply Director, Mining Dept., S.M.R. Co., Dairen.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S.M.R. Co.'s Railway and Steamship Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information can be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON; THE INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS CO.; THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai; THE S.M.R. BRANCH WHARF OFFICE, Shanghai; or direct from the—

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.,

DAIREN. Codes: A. B. C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The Lord Kitchener Memorial Book ... \$2.75	Memories of Elton Sixty Years Ago, by A. A. Alcock ... \$7.00
Russia and Europe, by Gregor Alstinsky ... 8.50	Elusive Peg, by Margaret Strickland ... 2.00
Scenes of Belgium and France ... 80	Billy Topps, M.D., by Norman Duncan ... 2.50
Alleged Humour: Cartoons, by Will Owen ... 80	The Bare Shield, by John S. Margorison ... 2.50
Russia and the World, by Stephen Graham ... 2.75	The Hidden Submarine, by Clive Holland ... 2.50
THE BATTLES OF THE SOMME, by Philip Gibbs ... 2.50	The Diamond Queen: A New Craig-Kennedy Detective Novel ... 2.00
Financial Chapters of the War, by A. Dana Noyes ... 4.00	The Bigamist, by F. E. Mills Young ... 1.75
War-Ships: A Text Book on Construction, etc., by E. L. Atwood ... 10.00	In the Fire of the Furnace, by A. Sergeant in the French Army ... 1.75
Steam Turbines: A Text Book for Engineering Students, by W. J. Goudie ... 10.00	90 CENTS EDITIONS.
A Spiritual Pilgrimage, by the Rev. E. J. Campbell ... 2.00	Dear Enemy, by Jean Webster ...
Tricks of the Trade, by J. C. Squire ... 2.00	The Black Sheep, by Ruby M. Ayres ...
Further Foolishness, by Stephen Seacock ... 2.75	Haroc, E. P. Oppenheim ...
The Nation's Health, by Sir Malcolm Morris ... 2.75	The Terror, by Arthur Machen ...
The Motor Car: What it is and how to Drive it ... 80	Married to a Spy, by Richard Stan. ...
The Modern Motor Cycle ... 80	The Paupers of Fortman Square, by I. A. R. Wylie ...
Motor Cycle Manual, 4th Edition ... 1.20	God's Prisoner, by John Orenham ...
Manual of Reinforced Concrete, by C. F. March and William Dunn ... 8.00	The Double Shadow, by William Le Queux ...
The Wigwag Papers by John Hargrave ... 80	The Pioneers, by K. S. Prichards ...

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA"

14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... For dates of sailing apply to Company's Offices.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ...

S.S. "ECUADOR" ...

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOKYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road. Telephone 141. [58]

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.

Total Assets exceed £14,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.
HONGKONG BRANCH, 4, Des Voeux Road Central, Tel. No. 200.
JOHN DE B. LANCASTER, Acting Local Manager. [447]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [58]

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR

Open on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst.

An Exhibition of

WATER COLOURS

by the Well-Known Landscape Painter

M. KINSE.

The Exhibition will be on view for One Week Only. All lovers of Art are cordially invited to see or purchase these beautiful Paintings.

KOMOR & KOMOR,

Alexandra Buildings,

Des Voeux Road. [528]

FOR SALE.

FINE SELECTION OF
CEYLON
POSTAGE STAMPS.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,

Hongkong. [461]

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, late of the Indian Civil Service, 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W., who has been consulted over 21,000 times and placed annually for many years Life Policies exceeding three-quarters of a million sterling in amount, offers his advice ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE on all matters of LIFE INSURANCE, on his conditions, a copy of which can be had on APPLICATION TO THE MANAGER OF THIS NEWSPAPER.

HOLDERS OF DOUBLE ENDOWMENT, DEFERRED (OR TONTINE) BONUS POLICIES in any OFFICE, BRITISH OR AMERICAN, should at once communicate with Mr. Henderson, who can show them how to strengthen their position under these Policies.

SPECIAL SCHEMES OF ALL OFFICES compared and criticized.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR TREATY PORTS.

HOME RATES ARRANGED FOR HONGKONG.

Those who wish—

(1) To Make an EDUCATIONAL PROVISION, or

(2) To IMPROVE their INCOME AFTER RETIREMENT, or

(3) To Make a good INVESTMENT by INSURANCE, or

(4) To effect an INSURANCE TO COVER THE RISKS OF THE VOYAGE HOME, should write to Mr. Henderson for his advice, which will be sent to all persons who state their occupation, are believed by him to apply in good faith and agree to his conditions. [162]

JAPANESE LESSONS.

T. NAKAHARA,

Top Floor,

20A, Praya East,

Wanchai. [463]

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager. [184]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE OF EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS

Telephone No. 373.

Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,

Manager. [123]

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone in every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central. Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European Buzzer meets Steamers.

P. O. FEUSTER,

Manager. [123]

THE VICTORIA HOTEL
CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GHO. B. EYLA.

[461]

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE,

KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOZAKI, HOJO,

NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA,

SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI,

AND OYUBARI COALFIELDS.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI, MOJI,

KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU,

MURORAN, HAKODATE, KORE,

OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA,

NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOK,

HANKOW, Peking, LONDON, NEW

YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,

HAIPHONG AND CANTON.

Cable Address: "IWASAKI"

Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

Agencies:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEARING & Co.

MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

SINGAPORE—Messrs. BOONTO & Co., LTD.

GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN,

McFARLANE & Co., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—

K. RATO, Manager,

No. 2, Pedder Street Hongkong. [71]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD

263

INTIMATIONS.

THE MUSIC OF THE VICTROLA

MAKES HOME LIFE A FINER THING.



ALL STYLES AND PRICES.
EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

MOUTRIE'S

WHERE WAS MOSES WHEN THE LIGHT WENT OUT?

Why, in the dark, of course.

And why?

Because he had no Candles in the House.

Don't you be had in the same way.

ALWAYS KEEP CANDLES IN THE HOUSE.

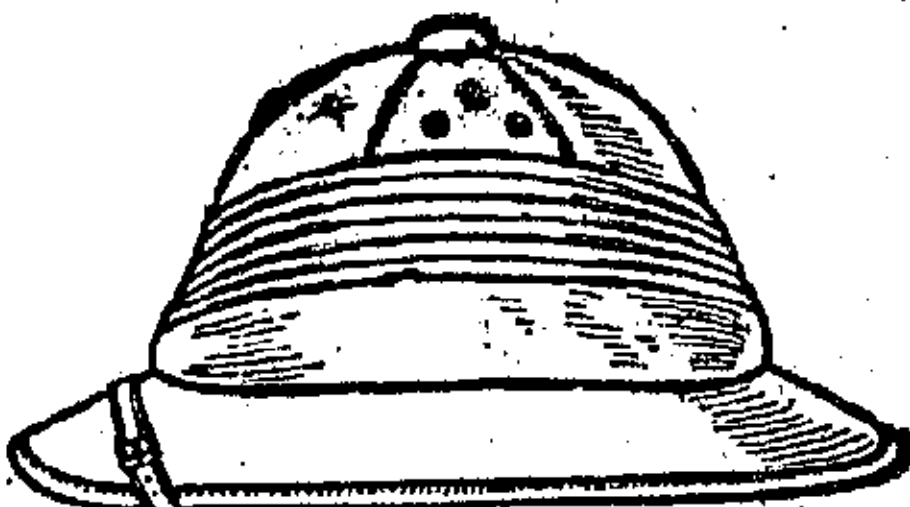
CROWN CANDLES.

Are obtainable from—
(SINCERE CO.
SUN CO.
WING ON CO.)

PRICES:—(Large Size, 25 Cents per packet.
(Small Size, 16 Cents per packet.

OR IN CASES OF 25 PACKETS.

SUN



HATS

Made on Cork and Rubber or Felt bodies, covered with a strong white Drill, leather bound and chin strap. Have smart white Puggarees, are light in weight, thoroughly sunproof and waterproof.

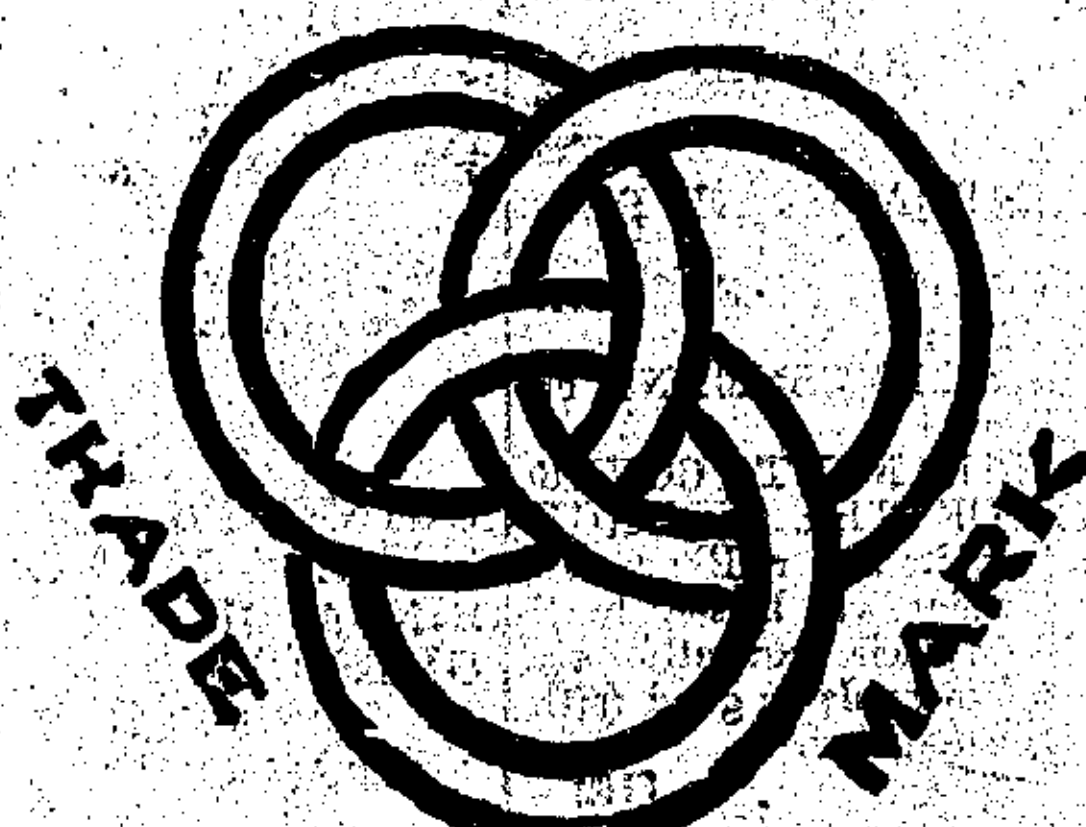
Inexpensively Priced at \$7.50, \$9.50 and \$10.00 each.

MACKINTOSH

CO., LTD.,
Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE 29.

(108)

BALLANTINE'S BEER AND STOUT



Wedded to
PURITY, QUALITY AND FLAVOUR

WITH
"THREE RINGS."
DONNELLY & WHYTE,
SOLE AGENTS.

TEL. 696.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

Patrons:—H.E. Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, Commodore H. G. G. Sandeman, R.N.

Committee:—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex-officio), Mr. H. White, Mr. D. M. H. Ross, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. B. D. F. Both, Capt. Cassel, Mr. G. C. Moxon, Mr. C. H. Blason, Mr. H. P. White (Judge), Mr. D. M. Ross (Handicapper), Mr. A. Charlton (Clerk of the Scales), Mr. H. J. Gedge (1st Starter), Mr. Paul M. Hodgson (2nd Starter), Mr. M. S. Sassoon (Time Keeper).

The dull and threatening weather on Saturday greatly affected the attendance, which was quite a small one. The overnight rain, also, necessitated the laying down of sand on various parts of the course, and it was also decided not to take the risk of a tent-pegging competition on such a greasy surface, a jockey needing both his hands to control the pony. For the tent-pegging event, therefore, a judgment of pace contest was arranged at the eleventh hour. The riders were given a minute and forty seconds in which to cover half a mile. When this period had elapsed a gong was sounded, and the jockey passing the winning post at this moment was the winner. Mr. Condon proved himself to be the best judge.

One result of the heavy going was that calculations were often wrong and thus it was that winners in the *semi-mutuel* secured quite handsome returns for the outlays, a novel occurrence which was thoroughly appreciated. The racing was good throughout, and backers always had a good run for their money. The full results were as follow:—

HALF MILE RACE.

Messrs. Both, Ross & Sedgwick's King Dick, 153lb (Mr. Both) 1
Dr. Forsyth's Rex (late Merry Monarch), 150lb (Mr. Barton) 2
Sir Paul's Magic Dahlia, 154lb (Mr. Seth) 3
Mr. Staves' Shashi (late Brown Bess), 155lb (Mr. Knoll) 0
Mr. Polka's Moka (late Mo), 144lb (Mr. Kremer) 0

Messrs. Thomas & Sedgwick's Tom Cobleigh, 150lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Won by half a length; a length between second and third.

Time: 1min. 43.5secs.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.
Winning No. Winner: \$32.80
19, \$33.20 1, 25.10
77, 55.20 2, 33.10
151, 47.00 3, 11.20

GYMKHANA STAKES.

Mr. Ellis Kadocrie's Australian Chief, 151lb (Mr. Seth) 1
Mr. T. F. Hough's Cadzow's Waif, 147lb (Mr. Barton) 2
Mr. Henry Humphreys' Field Mouse, 146lb (Mr. Knoll) 3
Mr. Adams' Tittlemouse, 146lb (Mr. Adams) 0
Mr. Adams' Town Mouse, 147lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0

Won by a length and a half. Five lengths between second and third.

Time: 2min. 14.1-5secs.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.
Winning No. Winner: \$10.70
196, \$63.50 1, 7.60
169, 122.74 2, 12.70
43, 91.37

PACE COMPETITION.

Mr. J. H. Congdon 1
Mr. R. T. Barton 2
Mr. C. H. Blason 3
Mr. R. Sedgwick 0
Mr. C. C. Taylor 0
Mr. J. H. Mead 0
Mr. F. Sutton 0
Mr. L. A. Barton 0
Mr. G. C. Moxon 0

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.
Winning No. Winner: \$39.10
95, \$63.14 1, 9.70
233, 108.14 2, 11.00
33, 99.02 3, 19.20

CLASS HANDICAP "B" CLASS: ONE ROUND.

Dr. Forsyth's Rex (late Merry Monarch), 148lb (Mr. Barton) 1
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Whipper-in, 150lb (Mr. Knoll) 2
Mr. J. H. Congdon's Warriofini, 151lb (Mr. Congdon) 3
Sir Paul's Magic Dahlia, 152lb (Mr. Seth) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadocrie's Pingwu Chief, 155lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Mr. Ubique's Oak Bay, 150lb (Mr. Both) 0

Won by two lengths. Same between second and third.

Time: 2min. 31.5secs.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.
Winning No. Winner: \$56.60
151, \$684.25 1, 12.20
180, 185.50 2, 9.00
52, 27.75 3, 24.70

ONE MILE RACE.

Mr. Cottager's Ploughfield, 157lb (Mr. Seth) 1
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Ben Bolt (late King Ben), 154lb (Mr. Knoll) 2
Messrs. Both, Ross & Sedgwick's King Dick, 155lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 3
Mr. Nemo's Hush Hush, 158lb (Mr. Sutton) 0
Mr. Staves' Sangala, 150lb (Mr. Barton) 0
Mr. Polka's Moka (late Mo), 144lb (Mr. Kremer) 0

Won by a length and half. Same between second and third.

Time: 2min. 15.1-5secs.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.
Winning No. Winner: 13.10
44, \$624.75 1, 6.60
16, 178.50 2, 7.10
106, 89.25 3, 7.70

LADIES' NOMINATION.—Judgment of pace.

Nominated by
Mr. J. H. Congdon Mrs. C. O. Stark 1
Mr. J. H. Mead Miss Lebbird 2
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Ben Bolt Mrs. Owen 3
Capt. C. O. Taylor Mrs. Raworth 0
Mr. R. E. Sedgwick Mrs. H. E. Muriel 0
Mr. L. A. Barton Mrs. Galloway 0
Mr. F. Sutton Mrs. F. Sutton 0
Mr. C. H. Blason Mrs. Forsyth 0
Mr. G. C. Moxon Miss K. Moxon 0
Mr. R. T. Barton Miss Lammert 0

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

GOVERNOR'S CUP FOR "SHANGHAI" FOURSOMES.

H.E. the Governor has signified his willingness to present two Cups to be competed for over Fan Ling. Conditions:—18 holes "Hole and Hole" under "Shanghai" Foursomes conditions. In "Shanghai" Foursomes all four players drive from the tee and each side has the option of selecting which ball shall be played to complete the hole. The second shot must, of course, be played by the partner of the player whose ball has been selected.

Partners will be drawn for so that players of 12 handicap and over are partnered with players of 11 handicap and under. Entrance fee \$2 a player, to be handed to a War Charity.

Entries close 30th April. Lists are at the various Club Houses.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS.

LACK OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR FAMILIES OF MODERATE MEANS.

A resident of Hongkong (says the *N.C. Daily News*), who is on a visit to Shanghai, where he was formerly stationed, when asked how he liked the Crown Colony said that the outstanding drawback was the lack of educational facilities for the children of the man of moderate means who did not wish to send them home until they were 15 or 16 years of age. Because of this shortcoming many fathers have to live apart from their families much earlier than is the case in Shanghai. There are, we believe, three schools to which European children may be sent in Hongkong, namely, the Victoria, Kowloon and Peak schools. The first two have been in existence for a considerable time, but the Peak School was started a few years ago as a private venture by residents of the Peak who wished to keep their children in Hongkong until they were older. Government assistance was obtained for this school. All three are mixed schools. Considerable criticism has been heard of the curricula of the Victoria and Kowloon institutions, and, generally speaking, these parents who can afford to do so send their children to England to receive their education as soon as they pass from the kindergarten or lower forms. For the Chinese there is a large number of schools at which a sound education is given, while students may pass on to the University. The view that Hongkong is no place for foreign children is not generally held to-day, and the time seems to have arrived for proper provision for their education.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

IMPROVED BUSINESS IN METALS.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

OPPIUM.
The stocks on April 19th were 290 chests of Patna opium, 103 of Benares, 130 of Malwa and 19 Persian and Turkish. There have been no exports during the interval. In unrefined Bengal opium the balance of stocks on April 19th was 66 chests of Patna and 138 of Benares. No opium was boiled by Government monopoly.

EXPORTS.
The Feather market is active, but there is nothing doing in Cargo Ginger, Galangal or Cassia Oil. There is no change to report in the Bristles trade.

IMPORTS.
Business in Cotton Yarn during the last fortnight has been of better volume and prices have advanced \$2 to \$3 on account of small stocks and a firm Bombay market. Quotations are:—No. 108 at \$118/148, No. 12s at \$132/148, No. 16s at \$145/168, No. 20s at \$153/186. Arrivals: 9,200 bales, Sales 4,000 bales, Shipments nil. Unsold stock 6,000 bales, Bargains 18,000 bales. There is nothing new to report in connection with Woollens, business being very quiet. Raw Cottons still have no market. The metals market is firmer, with some business passing in bars and plates. Stocks of plates are getting short, but fresh arrivals are shortly expected. Tinplates are very firm. New business is reported in Steel Rods and Half Orals—the latter at \$20.50 a picul. There is nothing doing in Yellow Metal, and no change to report in Petroleum Products. As to Coal, the reports says: "At present considered inadvisable to quote." The Sugar market has declined.

The Flour market is improving. Stocks over 200,000 bags. Quotations: American Patent, \$4.40 per sack; American Cut off, \$3.70 per sack; American Straight, \$3.25 per sack; Chinese (Shanghai), \$3.10 to \$3 per sack; Japanese Cut off, \$3 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, \$2.75 per sack; Japanese Straight, \$2.65 per sack.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.
Winning No. Winner: \$42.40
53, \$694.50 1, 17.90
5, 187.00 2, 19.20
97, 93.50 3, 11.40

CLASS HANDICAP "A" CLASS: ONE ROUND AND A QUARTER MILE RACE.—For China.

For China
Sir Paul's Choice Dahlia, 150lb (Mr. Seth) 1
Mr. Henry Humphreys' Field Mouse, 154lb (Mr. Knoll) 2
Messrs. Both, Ross & Sedgwick's Yid, 151lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 3
Mr. T. F. Hough's Cadzow's Waif, 153lb (Mr. Barton) 0
Won by half a length. One length between second and third.

Time: 3min. 2-5secs.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.
Winning No. Winner: 31.60
53, \$895.99 1, 10.70
182, 247.34 2, 10.40
11, 123.67

A BRASS FARTHING.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN PRINCIPLE AND SELF-INTEREST.

The following outspoken comments by the editor and proprietor of *The Pianomaker*, who has recently been cast in one-farthing damages for libelling Mr. Maximilian Lindlar, formerly manager of Messrs. Bechstein, are of peculiar interest in view of the discussion which took place at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday in regard to the re-admission of Germans to the Colony after the war:—

In Scotland we do not deal in farthings. The threepenny-bit is generally described as the coin to which Scots stick, so that when we have to part with a farthing, it does not break our hearts.

A brass farthing! Or is it copper? We are writing this in no facetious strain, and have no desire to pose as alleged humorists. We leave that to certain of the judicial bench who are well paid to dispense justice. What we desire is to bring home to our readers throughout the Empire what a farthing means to us and to them in regard to trading with Germany.

In our fight with this Maximilian Lindlar, native of Dusseldorf, Freeman of the City of London, and Member of the Worshipful Company of Musicians, we staked everything for a principle. It is true that we only come from a poor country called Scotland, but a country that claims the love of her sons from generation to generation; and yet we are more proud of the land of our nativity than we could be were we a native of that land of *Kultur* across the North Sea, of which so many natives thereof have become denaturalised.

They do not care a brass farthing for the land of their nativity; then, in God's name, of what use are they to a nation that upholds its traditions by love of country? "Breathes there the man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said: 'This is my own, my native land?'" once wrote the Wizard of the North—Sir Walter Scott—and we think that our readers, or many of them, would do well to bear these words in mind.

BRITAIN OR GERMANY.
This War cannot last for ever; we are sufficiently optimistic to believe that the Hun will be well beaten in a comparatively short period. That is, he will be beaten on the battlefields of Europe, but he will try to raise his head again in the commercial war. More particularly will he endeavour to worm his way into the pianoforte trade of the Empire, and it rests entirely with the dealers and the manufacturers as to whether they care a brass farthing if he does, or does not, so long as they, for their own reasons respectively, profit thereby. We have the knowledge that many dealers do not care a brass farthing where their pianos come from, so long as they can make money, and we likewise know that not a few makers are quite ready to open negotiations with the Hun supply merchants. If we offend any of our readers by that statement, we do not care a brass farthing. It is true that, as Maximilian Lindlar said in the witness-box, *The Pianomaker* is all we possess; but we are proud of our possession, because we have created it by honesty of purpose, and by fighting a clean battle for the British manufacturers. And we say this—that if, by reason of the strong British policy we intend to adopt for our post-war campaign; we alienate the support of many of our friends, we should rather prefer that than to survive by means of hypocrisy. We are out to fight German commerce tooth and nail, and we do not care what insinuations are thrown at us so long as we consider the British *pianomakers* are worth fighting for.

That dealers should purchase German pianos, or that makers should entertain the supply of German-made component parts, is to us unthinkable. When we organised the workmen's mass meeting to protest against the Royal Warrant being continued to Bluthner, certain of the prominent workmen came to us and stated that if German actions, keys, or other component parts were brought into the factories in which they were employed, they would create a strike. That is plain speaking, and it shows that the workmen think. We believe that was the attitude which the German piano mechanics adopted towards foreign-made actions after the Franco-Prussian War. And we say, with all deliberation, that the attitude of the British workmen is the correct attitude. If for the sake of sixpence or a shilling on the price of an action any of the makers revert to German sources of supplies, they deserve to be black-balled by the British supply merchants. We have a campaign well in hand which will be directed against dealers who push German pianos after the War, and we shall endeavour to emphatically demonstrate to the provincial public which local dealers they should support. Our remarks are directed against certain dealers about whom we have received certain information as to their intentions with regard to German trade, and we do not care how influential or how puny a firm may be, we will give it as big a fight as we gave Maximilian Lindlar. We do care a brass farthing for the development of British trade. We have never received secret commissions for the exploitation of German goods, and we have never accepted a penny from the German *pianomakers*.

Does it matter not a brass farthing to you that so many British lives have been sacrificed in fighting the worst enemies ever sprung from the lowest depths of Hell upon a civilised nation? It is all very well for the unpaid, pro-German agents in our midst to prattle about this is a war against Prussian Junkerism. It is nothing of the kind. It is a war against the whole German Empire. The German people, semi-starved as they

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINESE NEWS.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN PRINCIPLE CHINA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Governor of Kwangtung has reported to Peking that the foreign Salt Inspector of the Haipei district, an Austrian subject, has secured a passport to travel through Hunan, Hupei, Anhui and other places. The Government is taking steps to keep itself informed of the movements of all Austrians in China.

Owing to the rupture of relations between China and Germany, it has been found impracticable to regard all Austro-Hungarian subjects in China as usual.

The Government has, after mature consideration, decided to stop issuing passports to make trips from open ports to the interior. This step has been taken with reluctance as a necessary precaution.

GENERAL LU YUNG-TING.

General Lu Yung-ting, who has been partially gratified in his desire to retire by being appointed Inspector-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, has firmly declined to remain in Peking and take part in the Military Conference. He declares that he has informed the Premier of his readiness to obey whatever policy the Government may adopt, and that he has no personal opinion to express. He will make an excursion among the hills in Shantung and visit Hangchow on his way back to Canton.

General Lu Yung-ting will have power over the two Tachans and their troops in Kwangtung and Kwangsi in case of emergency.

EXPORT OF FLOUR FROM CHINA.

TO BE REGULATED BY PERMIT.

Mr. Unwin, Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, has issued a notice to the following effect:—

On April 9th, a telegram was received from the Inspector-General, stating that Chinese and foreign merchants holding a *hachao*, or permit, from the Supervisor of the Customs here shall be allowed to export machine-made flour from this port for abroad. Whereupon, a notice was issued accordingly as on record.

Now, an order from the Bureau of Taxes has been forwarded by the Inspector General, reading as follows:—

Some time ago, Choo Tung-jen and others, merchants of Hongkong, were permitted to buy and export 1,000,000 bags of flour from Shanghai for the relief of Chinese emigrants abroad. Subsequently, several despatches were received from the Waichiao-pu, forwarding a request from the Minister of the U.S.A., who argued that since Chinese merchants could buy and export flour, American merchants should also be granted this privilege. This Bureau had replied through the Waichiao-pu that export of foodstuffs was prohibited, as provided by treaty; that it was due to lack of food as a result of the European war that the export of a certain limited number of bags of flour was specially permitted for the relief of Chinese emigrants abroad; and that no other merchants could regard this as a precedent to urge a request. The point of controversy has not yet been settled after repeated correspondence. This Bureau considers it, however, expedient to allow some elasticity in the manner of disposing of the machine-made flour in southern provinces, in view of its stagnant market during recent years. This Bureau has therefore decided to permit both Chinese and foreign merchants to buy machine-made flour at Shanghai for export abroad, provided a permit be obtained from the Supervisor of the Shanghai Customs beforehand. Every bag or package, not exceeding 50 pounds in weight, is liable to pay a fee of 40 cents to the Customs' Supervisor. In case of famine, or in times of stress and high price, this Bureau will consider whether it would be justified to prohibit export of flour considering the conditions then prevailing. If in the affirmative, 21 days previous notice will be given by the Customs, etc.

may be, still gloat over inhuman barbarities; their enemy is Britain, and they are still prepared to undergo greater troubles in the vain hope that the British Empire, and all that it means to each and all of us, should be wrecked. If your eyes are blinded by commerce, dealer or manufacturer, try to do some honour to the land that gave you birth. The English are of a forgiving nature, and that is the point upon which Herr Edwin Bechstein—the person who Mr. Justice Darling described as having written the worst things about women that a man could write—Herr Lexow (through his relations in London), Herr Jacob, and the rest of the Huns hope to re-bled the British Empire.

THE ONLY WAY.
Are you to be a Briton, true to your country, or are you to be one of those who do not care a brass farthing for the development of British trade so long as the bank balance increases by means of sales of Hun-tainted goods? In our humble way, we have shown you what it is to fight for a principle; of you like, we can tell you how we refused several attempts at a peace without victory; and it rests with you to uphold the victory for which braver men than you or us have laid down their lives for you to carry on. There is only one way: Be honest to your country, and you will be directly aiding the latest Empire that the world has ever known.

[The City of London Corporation is considering whether Lindlar's Freedom of the City can be revoked.]

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. E. W. DAWSON.

The death took place under painfully sudden circumstances early on Saturday morning of Mr. E. W. Dawson, a very popular figure in the Colony, who, but a few days ago, seemed to be in his usual robust health. On Monday last the deceased entered the Government Civil Hospital with what appeared to be a mild form of appendicitis. He was operated upon on Thursday and seemed to be recovering splendidly until about 1 a.m. on Saturday, when there was a sudden change for the worse, and, despite all medical aid, Mr. Dawson expired two hours later. The deceased, who was but 38 years of age, leaves a widow and two young children, for whom much sympathy is felt.

The late Mr. Dawson was a native of Victoria, Australia, and arrived in the Colony in 1904, to fill the position of ward master at the Government Civil Hospital. Within two years he relinquished this post to join the Sanitary Department. After three years' service he was made a Revenue Officer, and at the time of his death, had attained the highest position possible for him in this department. Always an ardent sportsman, the deceased was very popular among the followers of cricket and bowls, being a very useful exponent of both games for the Civil Service Club, and he was a member of the Civil Service Committee for a number of years. He was also a good marksmen, and always figured in the crack Volunteer Reserve team. The late Mr. Dawson was a most popular member of the Reserves. He joined the Corps as a private when the Reserves were quite an infant body, and at the time of his death was a Quartermaster Sergeant. Since the outbreak of war he has been a very energetic worker on behalf of the Corps, especially in connection with office duties, and so much was this appreciated that his name appeared in the list of those recently mentioned in the *London Gazette* for having performed valuable war services. The deceased was also a prominent Mason, being a member of the Order of Scottish Freemasons. He was also a P.M. of the local Naval and Military Lodge, and a District Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasons for Hongkong and South China. The late Mr. Dawson was also a moving spirit in the activities of St. Peter's Church, and, as recently as Easter Monday, he was chiefly responsible for the arrangement of a most successful Church picnic. He was a type of man who can ill be spared.

THE FUNERAL.

The interment took place at Happy Valley yesterday, the deceased being accorded full military honours. There was also a large attendance of the general public, testifying to the high esteem in which the deceased was held. The officers present were: Major Wakeman, Capt. Champkin, and Lieuts. Evan Jones, Sutherland, Thomas, Hancock and Thornhill (Volunteer Reserves), Major Macdonald, Capt. G. G. Wood and Lieut. Higby (Hongkong Volunteers), and Major Robertson, A.O.D. The coffin, which was conveyed on a gun-carriage, was covered with a Union Jack, and the gun-carriage was drawn by Sergeants of the Reserves. The pall-bearers were Sergt.-Major Cooke, C.Q.M.S. Tolan, C.Q.M.S. McKie, Sergt.-Major Rattay, Sergt. Bryson, Sergt. Harvey and Sergt. Graham. Sergt.-Major Bond (Reserves) was also present. The firing party was formed by "A" Company, in charge of Sergt. McHutchison, and the "Dead March" from *Saul* was played by the band of the 18th Infantry.

Among those also present at the graveside were: The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Mr. H. H. V. Gompertz (Puisne Judge), Commander Beckwith, R.N., Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Dr. McKenny, Messrs. Taylor and Lloyd (Revenue Department), Inspectors Wilden, Lammigan, Mackintosh, and Clarke (Revenue Department), Chief Inspector Kerr, and Inspectors Brazil, P. O'Sullivan and Watts (Police), Sanitary Inspector Taylor and Pearson; Mr. F. C. Jenkin (D.S.P., R.), Mr. Franks (D.S.P., R.), Inspectors Lammert and Gegg (Hongkong Police Reserve); Mr. Mow Fung; Messrs. E. W. Hamilton, P. T. Lambie, H. Woolley and J. Blake (representing the Civil Service Club), the Chinese Staff of the Revenue Department, and many others.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ST. GEORGE.

When Edward struck for England
In glorious days of yore,
When men made much of honour
Won on the field of war,
Forth faced each noble warrior
Keen-set to break a lance
For the honour of his lady
With the chivalry of France.

Loud rang above the battle
From every gallant knight—
"St. George for Merrie England,
And God defend the right!"

And with his son full many
Rode out to their devoir,
Among the Spanish passers
Or 'twixt Bordeaux and Loire.
St. Ives for bold du Guesclin!
St. James for gallant Spain!
Nor were the victors honoured
Above the knightly slain.

But over other war-cries
Rang clear from England's might—
"St. George for Merrie England,
And God defend the right!"

In later days of peril,
Beneath St. George's sign,
Against the proud Armada
We set our battle-line.
From Plymouth to the Foreland
It proudly waved o'erhead
Until, in dire confusion,
The lofty galleons fled.

Argent across gules waving
Above our naval might—
"St. George for Merrie England,
And God defend the right!"

And so was formed our Empire,
Four-square on honour set,
By those whose deeds we cherish,
By those whom we forget;
For one that we remember
A thousand died unknown,
And now on their foundation
The Lion Race has grown.

Self was to them as nothing
If Britain's star shone bright—
"St. George for Merrie England,
And God defend the right!"

Men spoke of base disunion
By any nurse or greed,
Who strikes against old England
Must reckon with her breed!
Class-troubles, disaffection,
That seemed so passing sore,
To loyalty stood transmuted
By the alchemy of war.

And though the words be different,
The spirit still flames white—
"St. George for Merrie England,
And God defend the right!"

To-day the battle rages
Against a baser foe,
Whose arms are fouled with murder,
Who naught of honour know.
And many give their life-blood,
While some may give but gold,
To keep our honour stainless
As in the days of old.

Still, still shall be our war-cries
In this, our sternest fight—
"St. George for Merrie England,
And God defend the right!"

April 23rd. E. W. H.

FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

FOR THE HOMELESS IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

SEVENTH LIST.

Professor Danenberg (proceeds of Concert)	680.00
Peak Club	173.00
J. Scott Harston	100.00
Hong Yip & Co.	100.00
C. A. H.	50.00
Lee Sang & Co.	50.00
T. F. H.	50.00
T. H. Woolcott	25.00
Rde. Mere Supérieure de St. Paul's Institution	25.00
Himly & Co.	25.00
G. W. Barton	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Sim	25.00
A. Kotas	25.00
J. Thesmar	25.00
Li Lum	20.00
Prof. and Mrs. Galluzzi	10.00
H. S. Brown	10.00
H. T. Wilgress	10.00
A. W.	5.00
Previous lists	11,780.70
Total	\$13,228.70

The service was conducted by the Rev. T. W. Featherstone, the first part being read in the cemetery chapel. Three volleys were fired over the grave, and buglers of the 18th Infantry sounded the "Last Post."

There was a large collection of beautiful wreaths, which came from among others, the following:—Four sorrowing wife and two sons: St. Peter's Church, Mr. J. D. Lloyd; the Royal Naval Yard Police; Officers and Members of Lodge Naval and Military, 343; S.C. Members of Grand Lodge Scottish Freemasonry in Hongkong and South China; Civil Service Cricket Club—Inspectors of the Detective Staff; Gande, Price & Co.; Officers and Brethren of the Lodge of St. John, 818, S.C.; United Service Lodge, 1341, S.C.; European Staff of the Harbour Office; Staff of Imports and Exports Department; Members of the Overseas Club, Hongkong Branch; Rev. T. W. Featherstone; Kowloon C.C.; Mr. R. O. Hutchison; "B" Co., H.K.V.R.; Chinese Revenue Officers; "A" Co., H.K.V.R.; Mothers' Union; President and Members of the Sergeants' Mess, H.K.V.R.; Major and Mrs. Wakeman; Signalling Section, H.K.V.R.; Lieut.-Col. Chapman and Officers of the H.K.V.R.; Plain Clothes Members of the Revenue Department; Lieut. McKay, R.N.V.R.; Officers and N.C.Os., H.K.V.R.; Taumaki Revenue Department.

ST. GEORGE.

ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA.

Preaching at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, last night, the Bishop of Victoria said:—

I have been asked to give a patriotic address. Every right thinking person loves his fatherland, not merely the fields and trees, towns and streets, villages and lanes, buildings and institutions he calls his country, but the inward and spiritual something of which these are the outward symbols. Patriotism is itself a form of religion. The Bible is full of Jewish patriotism. Christ was a patriot. But there is something wrong with patriotism if it is made supreme over every other consideration. The Prussians seem to have put the interests of the Fatherland above every other consideration, even above God and honour. We know, as a modern writer aptly quotes, a true patriot must be able to say to his country, "I could not love thee, dear, as much, loved I not honour more."

"Fear God" comes even before "Honour the King."

To-morrow is the commemoration of England's Patron Saint, and now at last it is to be observed. Scottish men have long made much of and nourished their love for Scotland by the observance of St. Andrew's Day. Others foster their devotion to Ireland by commemorating St. Patrick. We do not ask you to observe St. George's Day with any desire to emphasise England as more important than Scotland or Ireland or Wales. Let all races and all nationalities within the British Empire do their best to manifest their united patriotism at this time; and when St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's and St. David's Day come round, they will afford other opportunities of patriotic manifestation. I hope Scotch and Irish and Welsh will not mind if we use the word England in its widest sense, as Nelson used it when he signalled, "England expects every man to do his duty," and as we say English when we speak of our national language. Even America uses that, and it is a joy to us to feel that the citizens of that great country sympathise with our patriotism, as do all the other Allies in this great fight for justice and freedom. St. George has been the patron saint of our country since the reign of Edward III., and he has for many centuries been regarded as a Saint of the Church. About the year 303 A.D. the Roman Emperor Diocletian issued cruel proclamations ordering the Christians to be enslaved and their houses burnt. A young officer tore down the edict in front of the Emperor's palace. For this he was seized and burnt. He is supposed to be the original St. George. Many legends gather round his name. Stories were perhaps dreamt by some ardent souls and then believed in a credulous age. The one that the reverse of the English coins illustrates is the legend that a huge dragon with pestilential breath habitually fed upon beautiful maidens till St. George, went forth with a mighty spear and slew him. To the English men of the 13th century he stood for virtues which they admired, and ever since the best and most patriotic have tried to be like him. Some 200 churches in England are named in his honour.

—He stands for *Courage*. Every one admires that; even savages do. All have a contempt for cowards and sneaks. It required great courage to tear down the Emperor's edict, to go forth and attack the awesome dragon. This is a Christian virtue. St. Peter says, "Add to your faith courage." Christ represents the highest example of courage, when He attacked the Priests, scribes and Pharisees and all the vested interests of corruption, and when He drove the money-changers out of the temple. The Apostles followed His example when they boldly said to the Sanhedrin, "We must obey God rather than man." Belgium did the same when she resisted Germany's wanton disregard of her treaty rights. England did the same when she took up arms on behalf of her Allies in August, 1914, and now to our joy America is doing the same. There can be no neutrality when wrong is being done either by Emperors or dragons.

St. George stands for *chivalry*, for knightliness. The order of "Michael and George" is, I suppose, named after him and the Arch-Angel Michael, because both fought to defend the weak and oppressed. In the legend the dragon that St. George slew consumed one person daily, but Prussian Militarism and Materialism has slain hundreds of thousands—poisoned wells, outraged women and mutilated children for wanton mischief. All of us would gladly take the sword if we could to defend the weak and suffering from such a monster. We can at least give our money to the collection to-day is to be given to the sufferers in Northern France. I hope there will be a generous response for the brave French who have suffered what our own kith and kin have for the most part been mercifully spared.

St. George stands for *self-sacrifice*. To tear down the Emperor's edict meant certain death, but he felt he must do it. To attack the dragon of the legend was equally perilous, to do it he must be prepared to lose his life. Everything he valued, even life itself, must be sacrificed for others. But he did it and did it voluntarily, and England takes him as her patron saint. She would have all her sons follow his example, and millions have to-day cheerfully done so. We honour the memory of those who are now jeopardising their lives for us. But what about ourselves in this highly favoured spot? Are our nobles and best to lay down their lives that we may live on in luxury and comfort as if there was no war? Are we to eat and drink to the full, clothe ourselves in costly array, spend our time in sports and pastimes? Are our clubs to go on with little diminution of their luxury? Are the majority of English people in Hongkong to think chiefly of themselves and enjoy themselves? God forbid! Better that our enemies attack us and compel us to defend ourselves than that we should prove such unworthy subjects of England.

The Prime Minister in his stirring speech in the House of Commons said:—There are millions of gallant young men in France, in Salonika, in Egypt, in Mesopotamia facing torture, terror, death. They are the flower of our race. Unless the nation is prepared to take its share of the sacrifice, these would be in vain; and I say it would be a crime—a black crime—for any Government to ask them to risk their brave lives in the coming conflict if they knew that the nation behind them was faint-hearted or selfish.

We all need more of the spirit of self-sacrifice which is the very spirit of Christ. The Cross stands for that, and the war will not have been in vain if it brings back to the nation its true teaching. The prayer of Ignatius Loyola is one we may well make our own at this time: "Teach us, good Lord, to serve Thee as Thou deservest: to give and not to count the cost, to fight and not to heed the wounds; to toil and not to seek for rest, to labour and not to ask for any reward save that of knowing that we do Thy will: through Jesus Christ Our Lord."

St. George also stands for *faith in God*. Our forefathers in the 13th century selected a patron saint whose guiding principle was faith in God. It was because he believed in God that he tore down unjust edicts and attacked dragons. He bore upon his banner the Cross of Christ and in every representation of him we see that.

England in the past has had many faults, but she has at any rate at least outwardly honoured God's name. Her greatest soldiers and sailors have been men who believed in God and were not ashamed to say so. To-day I trust as a nation we are not wanting in the virtues of our Patron Saint—courage, chivalry and self-sacrifice, but I must honestly say there is not as much sign of our faith in God as there should be. I know men shrink from appearing to parade their religion. I do not ask that we should be like the Kaiser, perpetually using the name of the Deity as a sort of National God. But I do say that we cannot afford to leave God out of our national, our colonial, or our individual lives. Faith in God should be the mainspring of all our actions. If this address has a text it is Daniel xii., 32. It is the people who know their God; that is, who believe Him, who serve Him and are loyal to Him, that "shall be strong and do exploits." Let us seek Him with all our hearts. Let us confess our past neglect and boldly take up His banner before the whole world.

The Bishop, in conclusion, pointed out that there were dragons to be slain besides German materialism and ambition. There were the hideous dragons of intemperance and impurity.

There was a large congregation, and the collection amounted to \$328.

St. George's Day, which has been allowed to pass unobserved in this Colony for so many years, will be celebrated to-day by an effort on behalf of War Charities.

Throughout the morning badges of England's patron Saint will be sold in the streets by a number of ladies. In the afternoon a *Cafe Chantant* will be held at the Volunteer Headquarters, where the arrangements are such that all sorts of amusements may be enjoyed no matter what the weather may be. There will be a plentiful supply of broken glass and bricks for feeding the elephant, which is reported to be in the pink of condition. Tea will be provided, and the proceedings will be enlivened with selections of music by the band of the Middlesex Regiment.

At night "Scenes from Shakespeare." England's poet, who was born on St. George's Day, will be given in the Theatre Royal. All the seats for this performance have already been sold.

HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND.

The following is a list of the subscriptions received up to date by the Overseas Club for providing the Imperial Government with an aeroplane:—
Wo Fat Sing Co. \$ 300.00
Sergts. Mess H.K.V.C. 212.39
A. Jenkins 100.00
F. G. Becke (Whampoa) 25.00
C. Thorne 25.00
Collected by Mr. A. S. L. Robertson:—

G. K. Nuttall	\$25
G. T. Eddins	25
N. S. Brown	25
A. W. L. Robertson	10
W. Armstrong	10
F. A. Wells	10
G. E. Stewart	10
R. Innes	10
F. J. Fisher	10
J. Wilson	10
J. M. McHatchon	10
F. W. James	10
A. Wilkinson	10
C. C. Hickling	10
E. A. M. Williams	10
A. R. Lowe	10
C. Montague Ede	10
J. de B. Lancaster	10
S. C. Newall	10
A. D. K.	10
S. R. A.	10
H. G.	10
W. G. B., E. H., H. P. A., W. J. Dexter, J. R. Kinghorn, E. M. French and T. R. Chassels	35

Growth Smith	300.00
E. Lecable	10.00
W. A. Butterfield	10.00
H. B.	10.00
W. B. Walker	10.00
W. D. Keat	10.00
D. H. Cameron, P. W. Parker, R. C. Camrie, E. T. Singer, D. E. Capleman, W. L. Varn and G. Watt	40.00
Total	\$1,097.39

Donors paying subscriptions direct to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are requested to write their names on the paying-in slip in order that they may be acknowledged.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

TELEPHONE 1741.

"WHITE FROST"

SA ITARY REFRIGERATORS

CONSTRUCTED OF HEAVY SHEET METAL.

WILL KEEP FOOD

SWEET

WHOLESOME

AND

HEALTHFUL.

WILL KEEP

PROVISION CHAMBER.

COLD

PURE

AND

DRY.



ALL METAL

COATED WITH

WHITE ENAMEL.

FITTED WITH

REVOLVING

SHELVES.

MOUNTED ON

ROLLER BEARING

CASTORS.

THESE REFRIGERATORS

ARE CONSTRUCTED WITH NON-DESTRUCTIBLE MATERIAL.

IMPERVIOUS TO WHITE ANTS.

THERE IS NOT ONE PARTICLE OF WOOD USED IN

THEIR CONSTRUCTION. THEREFORE THERE IS NOTHING TO

WARP, SWELL, DECAY OR BECOME MOULDY.

18

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ..

\$4.50 per 100

or 2.30 .. 50.

No. 4, Medium...

\$3.60 per 100

or 1.85 .. 50

No. 5, Small ..

\$3.20 per 100

or 1.65 .. 50

Ask your

tobaccoist

for a tin

at once.



Known all over

the world as the

most popular

Egyptian

Cigarette

of to-day.

An absolutely

first quality

Cigarette,

Recommended

by all

connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

[467-1]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 344

BABY-CARS

PERAMBULATORS

MAIL-CARTS

FOLDING-CARS

NEW STOCKS

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on the 2nd May to 23rd May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Managers. Hongkong, 21st April, 1917. [583]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamer "SIRIAN," Manila 22 O Philippines currency. Apply—18, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon. [554]

G. R. VICTORIA GAOL.

THERE is a VACANCY in the Victoria Gaol for a Hospital Warder. Salary: \$300 to \$1,200 per annum on completion of a year's satisfactory probation, together with \$40 per month. Hourly Allowance. Candidates must be under 35 years of age, of good education, and of good character. Knowledge of medicine not essential, as a suitable man will be instructed. Further particulars can be obtained by personal application at Victoria Gaol between 10 a.m. and 12 noon. No application will be received after the 26th instant. C. Mc. I. MESSER, Superintendent, Victoria Gaol. [555]

ST. GEORGE'S DAY. TO-DAY (MONDAY), APRIL 23RD.

WET OR FINE.

FANCY FETE AND CAFE CHANTANT.

AT VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS (Specially covered in, and brilliantly lit by electricity).

Continuous Performance from 3.30 P.M. to 8 P.M.

CAFE CHANTANT

DRILL HALL.

MOVING PICTURES, JUGGLERS, AGROBATS, SINGERS, INSTRUMENTALISTS, VENTRILOQUISTS, ELOCUTIONISTS, ETC.

WORDS AND SPACE produce giving full and STARTLING DETAILS of the magnificent assembly of TALENT, WIT, MUSIC, and "SPENDENT SPECTACULAR."

SEE THE MANAGER and SIGNOR TOBOLSKI.

FEED THE ELEPHANT.

HEAR THE VENTRILOQUIST—PROF. "VOCAL," D.A.M.I.A.

LISTEN to the "MUSICAL T. AMPS."

DON'T FORGET the "MOVING PICTURES."

Entrance Fees: To CAFE CHANTANT (including Tea): Adults... \$2. Children... \$1.

To SIDE SHOWS: Adults... \$1. Children... 50c.

For FULL PARTICULARS see Official Programme, to be had on the Premises for a mere Modicum.

A WELCOME FOR ALL and their Money. [546]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE. NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED TO-DAY (MONDAY), 23rd April 1917, at 1 P.M., ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

By Order, R. HANCOCK, Secretary. [580]

THEATRE ROYAL.

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE"

(as arranged for ST. GEORGE'S DAY)

WILL BE REHEARSED IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES

ON WEDNESDAY, 25TH APRIL, MATINEE AT 5 P.M.

ON SATURDAY, 28TH APRIL, AT 9.15 P.M.

Booking at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co. PRICES AS USUAL:

\$3. \$2. \$1.

(Children Half-Price on the Matinee).

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform will be admitted at Half-Price. [551]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Business hitherto carried on by THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY in this Colony has been transferred and taken over by THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY, INCORPORATED, OF CALIFORNIA, in the United States of America. The business of the Corporation will be carried on by Mr. JAMES D. COURTNEY as Attorney for the Corporation. Dated the 14th April 1917. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY, Post Office Buildings [543]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED (Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board, W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1917. [539]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends, &c. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 16th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, 14th April, 1917. [516]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1917, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends, &c. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, 14th April, 1917. [517]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1917, at 12.45 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends, &c. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, 14th April, 1917. [518]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1917, at Noon. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th instant to the 26th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents. Hongkong, 16th April, 1917. [529]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April to the 5th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 17th April, 1917. [532]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NB 1856 dated Hongkong 21st February, 1912, for Three Shares numbered 67683, 14321, and 89866 registered in the name of Mrs. MARIA DAS NEVES BRANCO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 11th day of May, 1917, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/NB 1856 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 11th April, 1917. [500]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A N EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE is called for 4.30 P.M. TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 24th April, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, New Government Building. All Members are strongly urged to be present.

By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Hongkong, 20th April, 1917. [519]

INTIMATIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, the 25th and 26th April, 1917, commencing each day at 11 a.m. (and continuing in the afternoon), at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF BLACK AND BROWN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Patent Leather Dress Boots, Buckskin Boots and Shoes, Kopp Sole Shoes, Fine Quality Coloured Linen Socks, White Woollen Socks, Woollen Vests, American Linen Suits, Bath Gowns, Bathing Suits and Drawers, Silk and Lisle Socks, Silk Ties, Sun Hats, Straw Hats, Silk Mufflers, Lady's and Gent's Raincoats.

A Quantity of REAL PANAMA HATS.

On view from TUESDAY, the 24th inst. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. [545]

NOTICE.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

GOVERNOR'S CUP FOR "SHANGHAI" FOURSOMES.

FULL particulars are posted on the Club's Notice Boards.

Entries close 30th April. K. M. CUMMING, Hon. Secretary. [543]

WANTED.

FOUR or FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, furnished, about May 15th. Middle levels preferred. Apply—

"A. D." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [547]

TO LET.

NO. 25, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor (above the Dragon Garage, suitable for Offices, &c. Apply to—

ALEX. ROSS & Co., No. 4, Des Vexes Road Central. [544]

TO LET.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, PRAX, Furnished. Apply to—

H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Buildings. 97

TO LET.

OFFICES to Let. Box No. 14, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [513]

TO LET.

NO. 3, A & B. ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [473]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street. For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Vexes Road. [402]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed. For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 49 with wharf and 53,000 sq. ft. suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [291]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings, HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES in Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 83, THE PRAX, Furnished. No. 55, ELGIN STREET. For Summer Months. No. 61, YEAK (Six Rooms House), Furnished.

No. 2, "FAIRVIEW," 3, Nathan Road, 8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett, Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

KELLET STREET, 66, PRAX.

No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

No. 2, DES VEXES VILLAS, 51, PRAX (Unfurnished).

Apply to—MINSTREAD & DAVIS, 2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. 30

INTIMATION

ROBERT PORTER & SON'S

BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD..

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 614.

finer; the houses of the unemployed were raided; the men were seized and sent off to unknown destinations and to German work. Such acts were breaches of international law, cruel violations of the rights of a civilian population, and contrary to every feeling of pity and humanity. Men by the thousands have been taken from their homes, forced to work, and treated as if they had no human rights at all. The only excuse that Germany has offered is that these men were out of work, and work had to be found for them. Could any state of unemployment justify such measures? Yet this state of unemployment, which Germany pretends to remedy, she carefully and deliberately created. She has forced Belgian citizens to do military work for her, to build aerodromes, to dig trenches to aid her directly in fighting against their Allies and against their own countrymen, not because they had no work but because she had, first of all, taken their work from them.

The National Committee of Belgium has, since the first days of the German occupation, provided work for the unemployed. Its efforts were approved by the German authorities and have been very successful. It was helped by the action of many manufacturers who kept their factories open, and, though unable to run them at a profit, were able to pay their workpeople small wages until public work could be found for them, when they were released that they might earn the higher communal wages. Such was the position at the beginning of September, and so successful were the Committee's efforts that in the province of Luxembourg, for example, there were no unemployed at all. In September the German authorities suddenly stopped this work in many communes, and large numbers of men became unemployed. The authorities admitted that they hoped to compel these men to work on German railways or in German factories. But the Belgian employers at once reopened their factories, and took back their men, and so the first attempt to drive Belgians to German work failed. It was followed at once by a second. All workmen were forbidden to work outside their own communes. Those who know Belgium know that the communes are very small, and that the majority of labourers work beyond them. The immediate effect of this second decree was that thousands became idle. The German authorities had prepared the conditions that they desired. At once they were turned to account. We will follow this new slave trade, as it was carried out in one town of Brabant, for it is typical of scores of others. The military authority demanded 400 men. The municipality refused to supply them or give a list of names, or to do more than announce the work and leave the men to accept or refuse it as they desired. It was informed that German orders were made to be obeyed. The Aldermen were confined to their houses and the town was fined £5,000 a day until the men were found. Then the German authority took steps to find them. The Director of the Unemployment Service refused to hand over his lists. He was imprisoned; his lists were seized, and the police were forced to go from house to house and arrest the unemployed. As if that were not enough, all workmen, whether employed or not, who were met in the street were also swept in. They were confined in the barracks that night; their anxious women who gathered there in the hope of seeing them were driven off; and the next day the men were carried away. Similar slave raids were made in many towns and villages. Men were taken wholesale. As many as fifteen thousand went, from Belgian Flanders in one week. They were taken with every circumstance of discomfort and cruelty. Nothing was done to make a brutal decree less harsh. They were packed in open cattle trucks, exposed to all weather, and poorly fed. Many went for three days without food at all. Most with firmness refused to do the military work to which they were set. They were at once put in close confinement, with nowhere to sleep and with insufficient food, until they were slowly starved into submission. The very beasts that work for Germany were treated more humanely. To hide their infamies as far as they could, the Germans have preserved the can, the greatest secrecy. The men, taken suddenly in the street, are sent neither to their families nor their families know whither. Some

have gone to dig trenches in France; some, it is believed, are destined for Roumania; some have been forced to sign agreements to work in Germany. Wherever it may be they are alike in this—that they are cut off entirely from their homes.

The Imperial Chancellor, in the early days of the war, when the prospects of victory seemed very bright, cynically admitted that the invasion of Belgium was a crime. His frankness blasted Germany's reputation for honesty and honour—and her Ministers can no longer afford to be truthful. So we find Herr Helfferich getting up in the Reichstag to explain the slave driving in Belgium "as thoroughly consonant with International Law," after the Socialists had denounced the deportations as contrary to The Hague Convention and pointed out that the neutral nations had protested against them. Herr Helfferich went on to say: "They will not be given any work which, according to international law, they should not perform. Moreover, in so doing we fulfil our duty towards our own troops. They have an interest in seeing that peace and order should prevail in those districts. There is no greater enemy to order than idleness. It would be intolerable that an idle and turbulent population should remain there. It is in the interests of the generally good and industrious workmen of Belgium that there should not be people who year in and year out idly fold their hands. The population must not lose hope in the future of its own country." This statement is a series of calculated lies, deliberately made to deceive the German public, for Herr Helfferich surely could not hope to mislead neutral nations like America and Holland, who have done so much for Belgium and her people and are well informed as to the conditions obtaining there before and during the deportations. We know that Germany is desperate for men. We know from these two years of war that she can act without pity and scruple; yet, even knowing these things, we should have hesitated to believe before the fact that she would force a whole people into slavery, drive them like cattle from their homes, and starve them till they were worked for her. That, however, is what she is doing. Can any nation dishonour itself by speaking of peace when such crimes are being committed?

Mr. Francis Aslet has been appointed to be a Second Class Sanitary Inspector.

The Wing Hung Steamship Co., Ltd., and the Wa On Co., Ltd., have been struck off the Register.

Mr. Tse Ching-fong Senior Chinese Master, Queen's College, has been appointed a public vaccinator.

Mr. Gordon Lowder is going as Commissioner to Amoy, and Mr. Mayers is leaving Amoy for Chinkiang.

The Rev. Father Agostini Plazcek, preaching in the Roman Catholic Cathedral yesterday, made a brief reference to the virtues of St. George.

Mr. R. A. Lawson, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, who won the golf championship of Shanghai this season, has gone home to offer his services to the Government.

At the offices of the Hongkong Sanitary Department on Saturday morning Inspectors W. Old and S. Kelly were the recipients of farewell presents on the occasion of their leaving Hongkong with the intention of proceeding to the front.

A Chinese boatman has reported to the police that on Friday night three armed men boarded his boat in Yaumati Bay and got away with \$300. The master of the boat received a stab wound, and all on board were bound and gagged.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations of the Hospitals: Dairy Farm Co., \$100; C. G. Alabaster, \$15; N. Yanagita, \$10; J. D. F. Mulder, \$10; S. E. Green, \$10; J. Bentley, \$10; A. Morris, \$5.

A dinner was given at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday evening under the auspices of St. John's Ambulance Brigade. Mr. R. Ralph (Officer in charge of the District) presided and was supported by a numerous company, which included Sir Charles Eliot, Lt. Col. Ward, M.P., the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Dr. McKenny, Mr. A. W. Grant, and several of the leading members of the Chinese Community.

At the Hongkong Criminal Sessions on Saturday, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the case in which a Chinese was charged with making a misstatement of affairs in bankruptcy. In discharging the man the Chief Justice commented:—"All I can say is that you are a very lucky man." Two Chinese who were charged in connection with forgery were sentenced, one to a year imprisonment and another to two years imprisonment.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 23RD APRIL, 1917.

VAE VICTIS.

Let those who have spoken of peace, who have lent an ear to the offers of terms that Germany has made, who are inclined to think that the Allies should forget the past and be content to have saved themselves from present destruction, read what Germany is doing now in Belgium. She is treating her as she would treat a native *Schutzgebiete*, forcing labour from the unhappy people with the same brutality that she used to the despised natives of East Africa, committing cruelties there in her days of desperation greater even than the cruelties with which she celebrated her hours of victory. In numerous proclamations, General von Bissing, the military governor, whose death was announced a few days ago, professed his desire to see the economic life of the country restored. In August last he announced that persons in receipt of charity who refused to work would be punished. He even punished those who gave charity to the poor—a German version of the Beatitude—because by so doing they encouraged them to refuse German work. So anxious was he to secure employment for all, that he ordered the communal burgomasters to provide him with lists of their unemployed. If they refused they were imprisoned and

THE WAR.

GERMANS ATTEMPT RAID ON DOVER HEAVY LOSSES BY ATTACKING FLEET.

ANGLO-FRENCH SUCCESSES CONTINUE.

MILITARY POSITION DISTINCTLY ENCOURAGING.

GERMAN MUNITION WORKERS STILL ON STRIKE.

TURKEY SEVERS RELATIONS WITH U.S.A.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH CAPTURE VILLAGE.

LONDON, April 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After sharp fighting we captured Gonnelleu village, taking prisoners.

We repulsed an attempted raid on our trenches in the neighbourhood of Farquissart.

There was reciprocal artillerying at a number of places.

ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS BEATEN OFF.

LONDON, April 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The enemy's attempt to recover Gonnelleu village was not successful.

Our artillery caught and drove back the attacking troops.

The enemy left many dead.

We made progress on the north bank of the Scarpe, eastwards of Fampaux.

We also advanced our line south-westward of Lens, where two counter-attacks were successfully beaten off.

The Germans raided a crater-post, southwards of Ypres.

A few of our men are missing.

Our aeroplanes carried out useful work yesterday.

HUGE ANGLO-FRENCH CAPTURES.

PARIS, April 22nd.

A communiqué states:—Between the Somme and the Aisne there was violent reciprocal artillery, particularly south of St. Quentin.

Between the Aisne and Chemin-des-Dames we continued to progress on the plateau north of Sancy.

As the result of a bombing fight we advanced in the region of Hurbise.

Our barrage of fire four times shattered enemy attempts to leave their trenches north of Braye-en-Laonnais.

There was intermittent artillerying in the region of Rheims and Champagne.

Altogether 33,000 prisoners and 330 guns have been captured by the Anglo-French Forces between the 9th and the 20th inst.

PARIS, April 21st.

A communiqué states:—North of the Aisne our troops are harassing the enemy, and there has been an artillery duel in the regions of Nanteuil-la-Fosse and Hurbise.

East of Craonne and north of Rheims the night was marked by violent mutual artillerying.

We made progress here, notably south of Javinourt and east of Courcy.

In Champagne we repulsed an attack against Monthaut.

“NUT-CRACKERS” CLOSING
ON LENS.

LONDON, April 22nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—The heavy deliberate bombardment is proceeding. The overwhelming artillery is engaged in cutting the wire and smashing up the trenches and wrecking the strong points.

There has been a lull in big news, but no pause in the preparations for creating big news.

There has been a steadily creeping forward towards St. Quentin, and the extension of the “nut-crackers,” which at the pre-arranged moment will close and map Lens.

GERMAN REPORT.

“FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.”

LONDON, April 21st.

A German official report transmitted by wireless states:—The gradual increase of artillerying between Loos and the Arras-Cambrai railway line continues.

The troops representing all the German peoples are performing heroic deeds every hour under the heaviest fire and are faithful in their endurance unto death in the mighty battlefields on the Aisne and in Champagne.

Our thrusting troops yesterday morning cleared out the enemy from what was formerly the “Sugar Factory.”

We repulsed with severe losses the Franco-Russians on Brimont.

The French stubbornly attacked near Braye, from Paisy Plains to as far eastward as Craonne, and between Prognos and Suippes.

French attacks at Chemin-des-Dames and Champagne broke down under our fire.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATTEMPTED RAID ON DOVER.

ENEMY SUFFERS HEAVILY.

LONDON, April 21st.

The Admiralty reports that last night five German destroyers attempted to raid Dover.

The vessels fired a number of rounds into a ploughed field a few miles from Dover.

The enemy ships then steered in the direction of home and of our shipping, possibly with the intention of attacking.

They were met by two Dover patrol vessels.

These vessels in five minutes engaged and sank at least two, possibly three, and the remainder fled at high speed, escaping in the darkness.

Our vessels suffered no material damage.

Our casualties were exceedingly slight in comparison with the results obtained.

Our vessels were handled with remarkable gallantry and dash, the tactics they pursued being a very fine example of destroyer work.

We succeeded in saving ten German officers and 95 men from the sunken vessels.

The Germans saved total ten officers and 108 men.

Thirty Germans from the sunken destroyers have been picked up in the Channel by trawlers and landed at Dover.

They include several officers.

There was some “booming” by the crowds when the German survivors were landed last night.

Accounts of the raid state that salvoes of German star-shells as a prelude to the bombardment were seen at 12.30 in the morning, then rapid firing which lasted ten minutes, all the shells falling within a radius of a quarter of a mile without the slightest damage being done.

Silence followed until 1.45 when firing was heard from 20-30 miles distant, apparently by bigger guns.

The flashes were visible, moving eastwards as the Germans fled.

The night was fine though misty.

News of the sinkings was brought by the British destroyers.

Later in the morning two destroyers reached a home port.

Later in the day they were enthusiastically cheered by the Fleet for distinguishing themselves.

SUNK IN “SAFE” ZONE.

YNUDEX, April 21st.

The Norwegian Relief ship *Kongale*, which was bound for Rotterdam with a cargo of 8,000 tons of wheat, was sunk in the so-called “safe” zone.

The second mate is missing. The remaining 34 members of the crew, of which 19 were Americans, were rescued by trawlers and landed here.

The vessel was struck on the starboard side, but owing to the darkness it is not known whether she was mined or torpedoed.

The *Kongale* was not sunk.

The vessel is now being towed into harbour.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RIOTING IN GERMANY.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

OLDENZAAL, April 21st.

The most serious riot in Germany since the war began occurred at Magdeburg, owing to the reduction of the bread ration.

Ten thousand strikers, mostly munition-workers, tried to set fire to the Town Hall.

The troops fired on the strikers, killing and wounding many.

The disturbances continue and the town is in a state of siege.

BERLIN STRIKERS' RESOLUTIONS.

AMSTERDAM, April 21st.

The *Dusseldorfer Anzeiger* states that at a meeting of the Berlin strikers the leaders submitted resolutions demanding from the Government a declaration of its immediate readiness for peace on the basis of renunciation of annexations; also the immediate abolition of the compulsory service law, the liberation of political prisoners, complete political freedom, and universal secret franchise.

The resolutions were defeated by a majority, which is not stated.

MUNITION WORKERS STILL ON STRIKE.

LATER.

A semi-official Berlin telegram announcing the termination of the great strike of munition workers at Berlin on Monday is now admitted to have been premature.

The *Lokalanzeiger* states that a quarter of a million workers from five factories were still on strike on Wednesday.

The *Vorwärts* states that at a meeting of the strikers on Thursday it was resolved not to resume work, but to send a deputation to the Chancellor.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that various strikes occurred at Leipzig on Monday and Tuesday. There was also a great demonstration at Stettin as a protest against the scarcity of food.

GERMAN CORPSE EXPLOITATION DENIED.

LONDON, April 21st.

A German report transmitted by wireless denies that the bodies of dead soldiers are treated as alleged by the English newspapers in a cablegram dated 17th inst.

It says that these newspapers have mis-translated as “human corpses” the German word *Cadaver*, really meaning the carcasses of animals.

SPANISH CABINET REASON FOR RESIGNATION.

LONDON, April 21st.

The Cabinet resigned owing to the Chamber's rejection of the decree instituting a National Economic Council to deal with economic and industrial problems due to the war.

SPAIN QUIETER.

MADRID, April 22nd.

The proclamation of martial-law mentioned on the 22nd March has terminated.

FOOD PROBLEM IN SWEDEN.

COPENHAGEN, April 22nd.

There are daily demonstrations in Sweden against the Food Control Committee.

Seven thousand workmen paraded yesterday and thousands elsewhere, threatening to take the food problem into their own hands regardless of the consequences.

SOCIALISTS IN SWEDEN.

Two hundred Swedish bluejackets attended in a body a Socialist meeting at Stockholm.

THE EXPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.

STOCKHOLM, April 22nd.

The Premier, M. Swart, made his first statement in the Riksdag.

Replying to interpellations on the subject of food, he recited the various restrictions on exports. He said that the fear of starvation was unfounded.

His interpellators regretted that all the exports were not prohibited.

A crowd of 20,000 created a demonstration outside the Riksdag, and appointed a deputation to wait upon the Government on the subject of the dearth of living.

The Socialist, M. Branting, addressing the crowd, exhorted the people to be calm, as the new Government was not concealing the situation, like its predecessor.

NORWAY AND NEUTRALITY.

CHRISTIANA, April 22nd.

The Storting has concluded its secret sittings on the question of food and the dangers of navigating the North Sea in relation to the foreign policy.

No resolution was passed, but it was agreed that strict neutrality must still be observed.

It was denied that Norway was about to arm her merchantmen.

MILITARY POSITION DISTINCTLY ENCOURAGING.

LONDON, April 21st.

Lord Curzon, speaking at Derby, said that the military position at present was distinctly encouraging. He did not wish them to run away with the idea that the end had come just yet, but he had no doubt that the operations in France during the last fortnight were a considerable victory and had shown the wonderful superiority of our artillery, which fired 4,000,000 rounds on the enemy. His lordship added:—“Keep your eye on Mesopotamia,” and declared that the military power of Germany was not yet sufficiently broken to induce her to accept terms which were considered reasonable by the Allies.

H.M. THE KING CONGRATULATES FRENCH PRESIDENT.

LONDON, April 21st.

The Press Bureau announce that His Majesty the King has sent the following telegram to the President of the French Republic:—

“I warmly congratulate you upon the great success that has attended the efforts of the gallant French Army during the past week, the news of which has been received by me and my people with the utmost satisfaction. These victories of our joint armies I am certain are an earnest of further steady progress.”

AMERICAN COMMISSION TO RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, April 21st.

President Wilson has almost completed his selection of the Commission which is to be sent to Russia to co-operate with the Provisional Government and to discuss the means by which the United States can best help Russia.

It is believed that Mr. Root will be Chairman of the Commission, which will include commercial, railway, financial and military experts.

ARGENTINE THREATENS GERMANY.

BUENOS AIRES, April 21st.

The Argentine Government has sent Germany an energetic Note demanding complete satisfaction for the sinking of the *Monte Protegido*, and has instructed the Argentine Minister at Berlin to immediately break off relations if Germany evades responsibility.

RUSSIAN ARMY DELEGATES' CONGRESS.

PETROGRAD, April 22nd.

Twelve hundred delegates from the Armies on the Western Front assembled in congress at Mensk.

MM. Rodzinko and Gutchkoff were present. The former in a speech emphasised that no return to the past was possible, but the people enjoying their liberty must remember their duties to the country. He rejoiced to find that the fighting power on the Western front was indestructible.

The member of the Duma, M. Rodichoff, received an ovation, and declared that “we believe you will expel the enemy.”

The congress responded by shouting, “We swear it.”

A French Colonel and a British Major spoke, the former exhorting the soldiers to pay less attention to politics and more to their military duties.

The British Major exhorted the soldiers to die for liberty if necessary.

General Gourko, Commanding on the Western Front, said that the new-found liberty would perish unless the soldiers made a great effort. He declared that German military must be destroyed.

NEW EDUCATIONAL ERA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 22nd.

Professor H. A. L. Fisher scored a triumph in the House of Commons. His proposals are described as a new educational era. The bulk of the increase in the estimates is due to the increase of teachers' salaries. The proposals include the raising of the school age to fourteen years, the development of agricultural education in village schools, liberal scholarships, the maintenance of grants to poor scholars in secondary schools and universities, the reduction of the multiplicity of examinations and national and physical training.

THE PRIME MINISTER RETURNS.

LONDON, April 21st.

The Press Bureau announces that the Prime Minister returned to London this evening, after a series of conferences with the French and Italian Governments.

NEW NEWSPAPERS PROHIBITED.

LONDON, April 21st.

The Press Bureau announces that the Board of Trade, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, prohibits the publication of any new newspaper.

TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES.

AMSTERDAM, April 21st.

Turkey has broken off relations with the United States.

RELATIONS BROKEN OFF.

AMSTERDAM, April 21st.

Turkey has broken off relations with the United States.

OBITUARY.

SIR FRANCIS COWLEY BURNAND.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The death is announced of Sir Francis Cowley Burnand, formerly Editor of *Punch*.

[Sir Francis Burnand was editor of *Punch* from 1862 to 1906, and received his knighthood in 1902. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and wrote a farce, which was produced publicly, when he was only fifteen years of age. He studied for the Anglican Church, but became a Roman Catholic. Though called to the Bar he practised only occasionally, preferring literature to the law. He wrote over a hundred and twenty plays, chiefly burlesques and light comedies, and two light operas, the music for which was composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan. He was in his eighty-first year.]

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an “Extra” on Sunday, will be found on Page 6.]

LUSITANIA'S FATE.

DUE TO GERMAN SPIES.

The New York Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote on March 5th:—

In an American book published here to-day by Mr. John Price Jones, who has done much secret service work, the charge is made that the *Lusitania* was steered to destruction by German Wireless, written in New York, and despatched from Sayville (Long Island). The story, which is long and substantial, has an introduction by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Roger Wood, a former Public Prosecutor of the United States.

German spies, travelling by the *Lusitania*, reported that the captain invariably sent a radiogram to the British Admiralty on approaching the English shore, asking for instructions as to the course. On the fatal day the plotters here picked up Captain Turner's message through Sayville Station, and immediately sent a reply which directed him to the very spot. Here U-boats, as arranged, awaited their prey. How the “fake” message was received and the genuine Admiralty message not received, says Mr. Jones, has never been publicly explained.

WHAT CHILDREN THINK OF THE WAR.

DR. KIMMINS' STUDIES.

The attitude of children towards the war has been the subject of an exceedingly interesting investigation by Dr. C. W. Kimmings, the chief education inspector of the London County Council. Some of the results of the investigation have been laid before the Child Study Society, and recently Dr. Kimmings was good enough to give to a representative of *The Observer* his notes on a thousand or more examination papers and essays written by boys and girls between the ages of nine and seventeen.

In a mixed school children of nine told him that:—“When Lord Roberts said the Kaiser was preparing for war Mr. Asquith and a lot of other sillys said he wasn't.” They had also heard—that must have been long ago—of “A new flying man named Percy Scott” and “A man called Grey and White.”

A child of ten, writing after a Zeppelin raid, said:—“They think by dropping bombs they can frighten us so that we shall give in. But not us. We are not fools like the Germans.” Another, aged eleven, had “paid my five shillings and eleven in the war zone.”

In some of the papers of the boys of twelve, a certain amount of depression was noticed, but much abuse and a distinct bellicose attitude in others:—

“As for Billy, his hair has gone white.”

“The Kaiser and his cut-throat gang are not men, but boys of the vilest type.”

“In the German schools the masters are spies and the boys degraded sneaks.”

“The first place for wanted and unpardonable cruelty must be given to Kaiser Bill, and the second to little Willie. The English troops should not take a single prisoner, but bayonet the lot.”

“This war,” wrote a boy of fourteen, “is the best thing possible for the world. It is really a Holy War.”

To a boy of fifteen a silently impressive spectacle appears to be “The Chinese race sitting serenely by watching the white race destroy themselves.”

The paper of some of the boys of sixteen and seventeen in secondary schools were written in “a vigorous and polished style, the big issues of the war being dealt with in a calm, statesmanlike manner.”

“No price is too high to pay for the great struggle for freedom. The gain will be great, morally and spiritually.”

“The love of Empire and country may be the cause of war. Cannot we replace this by the love and welfare of the world?”

“Though I am English myself I think the English are very slow,” was the view expressed by a girl of twelve. Girls at this age in the secondary schools are rather pessimistic, Dr. Kimmings finds, and take a gloomy view of the war, corresponding to the attitude of the child of eleven in the elementary schools. At thirteen confidence is fully restored, and they become very critical.

Writing of the “slacker,” a girl of fourteen declares that “it is far more blessed to go than to be pushed.”

From the essays of girls of fifteen:—

“The ‘knuts’ are now proudly clad in khaki, and the patriotism of the British is a byword among the nations.”

“The house of Hohenzollern will be brought to the dust and forgotten for ever more.”

In the essays of the girls of sixteen and seventeen there is more about England and less about other countries. With age, Dr. Kimmings says, the point of view broadens and local colouring and war details disappear in the big issues involved. “The war,” writes the girl of seventeen, “is making England a better, stronger, and a nobler nation every day.”

HONOURS FOR MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Mercantile Marine honours list, says an exchange, is an official recognition of the arduous and brave work done not only by our thousands in the patrol and mine-sweeping services, but also the transport and over-sea services as well. Slowly the public is waking up to the fact that the sea services, naval and mercantile, are absolutely vital to the country. There are still some, sitting snugly at home, who are against universal service, who during bitter winter weather have no thought of the men who, in frost, snow, and gale, are protecting our shores and provisioning the country; who are, with most marvellous regularity, carrying soldiers and munitions to the various seats of war, and bringing home wounded. Let these snug critics be silent if they are wise.

THE WAR.

The following cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HUGE GERMAN ATTACK.
SHATTERED BY MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

London, April 21st.

A French communiqué says there has been great reciprocal artillery activity between St. Quentin and the Oise, particularly north of Gouzies. South of the Oise the day has been quiet.

Continued progress has been made in the direction of Chemin-des-Dames. We occupied Sancy.

After the most violent artillery preparation the Germans, in the evening, attacked with a huge number of effectives in the region of Aillshurtabise. Our artillery and machine-gun fire shattered them and the attack was completely repulsed. The artillery duel continues with great energy here.

In Champagne we captured several important strong points in Moronvillers and Massif notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the enemy.

Since the 16th inst. we have taken over 18,000 prisoners and captured over 100 guns.

Between Soissons and Aubervilliers in Argonne, after a sharp action, detachments penetrated as far as the second German trench where numerous corpses were found.

NINE GERMAN DIVISIONS
OUT OF ACTION.

ALLIES PREPARING FOR A FRESH ADVANCE.

London, April 21st.

Gouzies, mentioned in the communiqué, is the southern suburb of St. Quentin. Artillery here probably indicates that the French are preparing another blow which will complete the encirclement of St. Quentin and cut the St. Quentin-Cambrai railway and threaten communications of the Bavarian and German Crown Princes.

The stiff fighting on the Laon Moronvillers plateau is due to the desperation of the German efforts to avoid being pushed back into the plains and they are recklessly employing masses of men and losing terribly.

Meanwhile the British are not idle. A French correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphs that the British have virtually completed the consolidation of the conquered positions.

Having defeated all German counter-attacks the artillery is now preparing for a fresh advance.

A correspondent estimates that nine German divisions were put out of action as a result of the recent British offensive, losing fifty per cent. of their effectives.

BEYOND THE HINDENBURG LINE.

Recently the enemy were noticed busily entrenching beyond the Hindenburg line while fires and explosions were more numerous in Lens and its environs.

The only instance of German chivalry in the war up to the present, namely in aviation, has vanished. The Germans are now replacing the iron cross painted on the wings of their aeroplanes by a circle enclosing a small cross, with a view to deceiving the Allies. Already several mistakes have occurred.

MUTUAL ARTILLERYING.

London, April 20th.

Sir Douglas Haig's report only states that there has been mutual artillerying at a number of places on the front.

PROGRESS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

FRENCH CAPTURE SEVERAL TRENCHES.

London, April 20th.

A French communiqué reports: The enemy's artillery was active during the night to the south of St. Quentin. Our artillery vigorously replied.

We appreciably progressed in the region of Laffaux and took forty prisoners. We repulsed several counter-attacks on this sector.

We carried, by means of grenades, several trenches on the Vaucelle plateau and the south-east of Courcy, and also gained ground to the east of Loivre by a well-executed operation, taking 250 prisoners.

Our barrage and machine-gun fire nullified three stray counter-attacks in the Moronvillers region, with very heavy enemy losses. We took 29 prisoners. Ten enemy aeroplanes and two captive balloons have been brought down since April 16th.

GROUND GAINED BY THE BRITISH.

London, April 20th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We gained ground last night, in the neighbourhood of Villersguezin.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

London, April 20th.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, reports: The firing activity increases daily on the Arras battlefield.

The occupation of the fortified zone, on the Seigfried and Hindenburg positions which have long been under construction, began on March 19th and terminated yesterday by the abandonment of the Aisne bank between Comde and Soupir. The enemy follows hesitatingly.

The double battle on the Aisne and in the Champagne continues. There was normally strong artillery activity at Chemin-des-Dames ridge. Strong French attacks near Braine and Cerisy on both sides of Craonne failed.

The French yesterday renewed their attempt to outflank the Brimont position. French storming waves, on the Aisne and the Marne canals, five times broke down with sanguinary losses. We are masters of the situation there.

There has been fighting all day in Champagne and in the wooded region between the Thuzyn-au-Roy Road and Auberville, which latter place we voluntarily evacuated. Our counter-attack pressed back the enemy and we reached our objective.

Thus the second French attempt to break through in Champagne was frustrated. The French, so far, have used more than thirty divisions on both battlefields.

A French attempt to recapture the positions lost on April 17th, failed, but they gained a footing again on one summit.

Italian Front

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ATTACK ON VENICE
FRUSTRATED.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT DRIVEN OFF.

Rome, April 20th.

An official message states that a squadron of enemy aeroplanes, supported by submarines and torpedo boats, attempted a reconnaissance in force towards Venice.

Italian and French aircraft, supported by the anti-aircraft batteries, counter-attacked and prevented the enemy from reaching the City.

Aerial fighting continued far out to sea. One enemy machine was brought down and two of the Allies' machines have not returned.

The Near East.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE EGYPTIAN FRONT.

DIG FIGHT IN PROGRESS.

London, April 20th.

A official despatch from Egypt states: Our troops advanced on Tuesday to the northward of Wadi Ghuzze and captured the Turkish advanced positions on a six and a half miles front. The positions gained were consolidated.

Warships assisted in the fighting, which is proceeding.

MESOPOTAMIA.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT BRITISH SUCCESS.

London, April 20th.

An official despatch from Mesopotamia states that General Maude, on the night of April 17th-18th, forced a passage at Shatt-el-adhain, which was held by a detachment of the 15th Turkish army corps.

General Maude says: We attacked, on Wednesday morning, the main position of this corps covering Istabulat Station, which is twelve miles to the south-east of Samarra on the right bank of the Tigris.

We completely routed the enemy, taking prisoner 27 officers and 1,217 men, and more are coming in. We also took considerable booty. Only the exhaustion of our horses prevented our capturing the enemy's guns.

Our casualties were 73. The dash and determination of our troops, especially of the cavalry, was brilliant, despite the heat.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN FRANCE.

CONFERENCE WITH FRENCH AND ITALIAN PREMIERS.

Rome, April 20th.

An official announcement states that Signor Boselli, Baron Sonnino, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Ribot, accompanied by the Ambassadors and Military Attaches to the respective countries, had a conference at St. Jean de Maurienne. The most cordial relations of amity and perfect understanding between the Allies were re-demonstrated.

FALLING AWAY FROM GERMAN GRACE.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, April 20th.

It transpires that the political crisis in Austria, coupled with several ministerial resignations, although of domestic origin, has caused considerable perturbation in Germany.

It appears that the Austrian Emperor refused to entertain the proposals of the Austro-German parties that he should issue a decree making German the official State language and dividing Bohemia into language zones of which one would be purely German. The Emperor preferred to submit these measures to the Reichsrath which meets next month for the first time since the war, instead of enacting them by decree.

The German parties in Austria are much upset while the newspapers of Germany are filled with forebodings of the falling away of Austria from German grace.

FOOD REGULATIONS.

London, April 20th.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Devonport restricts the use of wheat and rye to the purpose of seed or to the manufacture of flour and confines the use of rice and flour to the purposes of human food.

600 GERMAN DESERTERS.
PURSUED AND ATTACKED BY UHLANS.

AMSTERDAM, April 21st.

The Handelsblad reports that six hundred German Fusiliers, sailors and Landsturmiers deserted and tried to cross the Belgo-Dutch frontier. Two hundred Uhlans were sent in pursuit and attacked with machine-guns. The fight lasted half an hour. Thirty were wounded. Eight slightly wounded succeeded in reaching Dutch soil.

A SEPARATE PEACE REPUDIATED.

PETROGRAD, April 21st.

At a conference of delegates from the Armies and representatives of the Council of Workmen, the soldiers delegates asked if the Council advocated a separate peace. M. Sokoloff replied that the Council repudiated such an idea.

PASSPORTS FOR INDIA.
NO PERSON ALLOWED TO LAND WITHOUT ONE.

London, April 21st.

The Press Bureau announces that no person over fifteen years of age will be permitted to land in India without a valid passport issued or visé by a competent British authority.

This does not apply to members of the British Naval or Military forces or to crews of overseas vessels.

MR. BALFOUR'S MISSION TO U.S.A.

London, April 20th.

The Press Bureau announces that, at the War Cabinet's request, Mr. Balfour has undertaken a special mission to the United States. He has arrived at Halifax, accompanied by Lord Cunliffe, Rear-Admiral Sir Dudley De Chair and Major-General Bridges, with their respective staffs.

WASHINGTON, April 21st. It is announced that Mr. Wilson expects to receive Mr. Balfour and his fellow commissioners at the White House on the 25th inst. The Authorities are gratified at the eminence of the Anglo-French Commissioners, especially of Mr. Balfour and M. Viviani.

The American Flag is flying on the British Embassy for the first time in history.

AMERICAN FOOD EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, April 21st.

The Cabinet has discussed the regulation of food exports to Northern Europe in order to prevent food reaching Germany. Legislation will probably be enacted dealing with the subject.

THE MUNITION WORKERS' STRIKE IN GERMANY.

HINDENBURG CANNOT UNDERSTAND THE REASON FOR IT.

AMSTERDAM, April 21st.

The Loknlanzeiger states that the Chancellor refused to listen to the deputations of Berlin strikers who decided not to resume work.

General Hindenburg has written to Herr Groener denouncing the strike of the munition workers. He says that the increased meat ration and the regular supply of potatoes is sufficient to compensate for the reduction of the bread ration. In view of the seriousness of the times he cannot understand why the question of feeding is the production of war material would be an inexcusable crime towards the men fighting on the western front. He asks Herr Groener to explain the position to the workers.

STRIKES AND DISTURBANCES GENERAL.

Zurich, April 21st.

The Socialist newspaper Volksrecht states that strikes and disturbances are general in Germany, notably in Berlin and Hamburg and on the Westphalian coal-fields.

EVERY DOCTOR NEEDED.
ALL OF MILITARY AGE TO BE CALLED UP FORTHWITH.

London, April 20th.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Derby, on behalf of the War Cabinet, has written a letter to the medical profession, stating that the enemy is totally disregarding the universal tenets of civilised warfare and has deliberately instituted a submarine campaign against hospital ships. Hence it is essential to establish many hospitals in the various theatres of war for which it is necessary to secure the services of every doctor who can be spared. The Government is in possession of figures showing that the number available is more than sufficient if their work in Great Britain is undertaken by doctors over military age.

The War Cabinet, therefore, has decided, subject to these arrangements, to call up every doctor of military age forthwith under the Military Service Act.

The War Cabinet trusts and believes that this call will be met in the same splendid spirit as the previous ones.

SHIPBUILDING IN U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, April 21st.

Nine of the German steamers seized will be ready for sea this month. A Bill empowering the Shipping Board to take over one and a half million tons of shipping being built for foreign interests will shortly be introduced in Congress.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE VINDICATION OF A GREAT PRINCIPLE.

OTTAWA, April 20th.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Foster paid a tribute to the United States in joining the Allies "which was the result of the conviction of the United States that the Allies are morally in the right."

Sir Wilfred Laurier said that the entry of the United States into the war vindicated the principle that any nation that pretends to be civilized must side with the Allies, and that there is a solidarity among all nations that the law of "Might is Right" cannot for ever go unchallenged.

NICARAGUA'S APPROVAL.

WASHINGTON, April 19th.

Nicaragua has notified her approval of the United States' declaration of war against Germany.

A SOCIALIST MESSAGE FROM AMERICA TO RUSSIA.

New York, April 19th.

A committee of leading American and Russian Socialists have telegraphed to M. Kerensky, urging that every effort should be made to prevent the conclusion of a separate peace with Germany which would result in an increase of militarism and delay social revolution.

LOYALTY OF THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS.

BALTIMORE, April 20th.

The Catholic Archbishops of the United States have sent a letter to President Wilson pledging wholehearted loyalty of the Catholics of the United States as regards the war.

AMERICA AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

WASHINGTON, April 20th.

The Democratic caucus has voted in favour of introducing a Bill in the present session to prohibit the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors.

RAISING TROOPS IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 20th.

The Chairman of the Senate's Military Committee has reported in favour of a selective draft system for raising troops. He says it would be folly at this late day, in the light of Great Britain's experience, for America to begin with volunteering.

SPAIN TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

London, April 20th.

Count Romanosoff resigned because he is convinced that the submarine war will be so hurtful to the life of the nation that continued neutrality may become impossible, but he finds a large section of Spanish opinion, and even Liberal opinion, unwilling to follow him.

FRENCH MISSION TO PETROGRAD.

PARIS, April 20th.

The French mission to Petrograd will include M. Thomas, the Minister of Munitions.

"AMERICA DAY" IN LONDON.

KING AND QUEEN AT ST. PAUL'S.

London, April 20th.

To-day is "America Day" in London. The Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack are everywhere entwined.

The formal celebration at St. Paul's Cathedral was crowded. The King and Queen sat under the dome and the Cabinet members, ex-Cabinet members, Diplomats and High Commissioners sat behind.

The service opened with the singing of the hymn "O God our Help." Then prayers of thanks were said for the entry of the United States into the war, and for victory for the Allies and a lasting peace, after which the battle hymn of the United States Republic was sung to the tune of "John Brown's Body."

The American Bishop of the Philippine Islands (Bishop Brent) preached an eloquent sermon on the righteousness of the Allies who are fighting for the great commonwealth of mankind. He said "Our war is to destroy war."

British and American hymns were sung.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.
AT THE RATE OF A MILLION TONS A YEAR.

London, April 20th.

The Shipping Controller announces that the output of steamers of over 100 tons for the six months ending December, 1916, was less than the estimate, but the output for the three months ending March, 1917, exceeded the estimate, it being at the rate of over a million tons per annum. No ship of 14,000 tons has been ordered, but the policy is being carried out of building seven ships of 2,000 ton each, instead of one of 14,000 tons. Three types of standard ships are contracted for, and are approximately 3,000, 3,000 and 2,000 tons respectively.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

1916

A Record Year's Business

by

Sun Life Assurance Company

of Canada.

10 Important Facts.

- 1.—Its new issued and paid for policies amounted to an increase over 1915 of about \$842,770,000 7,890,000
- 2.—Its cash income for the year was \$818,409,000 2,526,459
- 3.—Its Death Claims, Matured Endowments and Cash profits were (including all war losses) \$97,578,016
- 4.—Its Assets amounted to \$882,948,996 an increase over 1915 \$38,622,572
- 5.—Its Surplus paid, or allotted to Policy-holders during 1916 \$81,110,900 It added to Surplus during 1916 984,274 Surplus earned in 1916 \$82,075,174
- 6.—Its Life Surplus (over all liabilities and Capital Stock) \$88,509,865
- 7.—Its Life Assurances in force at 31st December, 1916 \$8281,484,699
- 8.—Its distribution of profits to participating policy-holders was on the same basis as previous to the war (1913).
- 9.—Its record for new business was not equalled by any Life Company in the British Empire (Industrial business excluded).
- 10.—Its payments to Policy-holders since organization \$860,254,071

Fuller information will be given on application to:—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

Acting Managers,

LOCAL OFFICE: 12, Des Voeux Road, Central.

HEAD OFFICE: Montreal, Canada.

F. K. TATA,

Special Agent.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression of a hole, under the skin you have poison. For does all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being inflamed, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds, the same with the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment, which is a cure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Fleshy Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Snake, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Store for a box of

GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Farlington Street, London, England. Price in England 1/1 and 2/6 per box.

Agents: A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

Large supplies of "MONTERRAT".

Lime Juice have recently been shipped from London. Give an order to your storekeeper to-day.

[364-2]

THE POLICY IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 19th. Mr. Daniels, Secretary to the Navy, announces that he is considering the temporary suspension of the construction of capital warships, in order to concentrate on the building of merchantment.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, April 20th. The French Admiralty's official report for the week ending April 15th states that there were 750 arrivals and 603 sailings. Four vessels were sunk and five were unsuccessfully attacked.

GERMAN PIRACY.

CHRISTIANA, April 20th. The enquiry into the sinking of the Norwegian steamer Sar confirms that the submarine fired on the life-boat, while the German sailors robbed the ship. Four persons in the life-boat were killed.

SULTAN DECORATED FOR BRAVERY!

LONDON, April 20th. Great amusement has been caused by a telegram from Constantinople saying that Prince Cyril, on behalf of the King of Bulgaria, has presented the Sultan of Turkey with an Order for bravery.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S
NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the
"OLD
SQUARE"
WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED 1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AND SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



These tiny Capsules — superior to Copalba, Cubebs, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience. Each Capsule bears the name. PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. Sold by all Chemists.

GERMANY READY AT ALL POINTS.

CLIMAX OF THE WAR.

[BY CHARLES TOWER.]

Germany is stripped for the "last round."

She says so herself, and it seems reasonable to conclude from all reports that when the Germans themselves call this the "last round" they mean that they can never again make such an effect as they have made and are making for this coming spring struggle. An indecisive result is for Germany an unsuccessful result; a defeat is destruction. So Reventlow and others paint the situation this spring.

Nearly everything that she could do during the winter to be ready for "the last round" has been done. Since November 13th, from which date the Government formally took over the factories which for some weeks previously had actually been converted into armament works, the Empire has been one huge arsenal; every available man has been sent to join the colours, and there is hardly a sphere of man's work or labour under the sun, except fighting, which is not being done to some extent by German women.

Women are riveters in the new German ships; they are running railway trains, doing transport work, farming, making munitions, running half a hundred different kinds of war organisations, as well as looking after Germany's complicated system of social policy. There are parts of Germany, more particularly it would appear in the south, where you may go far afield without meeting any sign of a male unless it happens to be a gang of prisoners.

Now divisions have been poured up to the western front through Belgium and Luxembourg, latterly especially, it would appear, *via* Fumay and through Charleville. It is true that the reports reaching Holland indicate that many of these troops are in the most literal sense cannon-fodder; that is, they are not of a quality to carry out great storming operations; many of them may be intended chiefly to replace men now on lines of communication, and very many are meant simply to "die in a ditch," if need be, clutching a rifle or tending a machine-gun to the last.

An impression prevails, gained here from many uncontrollable reports, that some of these last-ditchers are being cheered up with injunctions to perform under the eyes of the All-Highest privileges of valour in the matter of crossing rivers, scattering the pig-dog English, and so forth—functions which, in fact, they are not intended to perform. But still they are reported to be extremely well furnished with machine-guns.

SHIPS WITH LARGER GUNS.

We now, know from information published by the Amsterdam *Telegraaf* and already sent to *The Daily Mail* by telegram, that at the beginning of March or thereabouts the German High Seas Fleet will at last have recovered from its disastrous drubbing at the hands of Sir John Jellicoe and Admiral Beatty last summer. Losses have been made good, damage repaired, and some new ships, chiefly cruisers, it appears, added to the fleet. Even the *Seydlitz* appears from this account to have been repaired or rebuilt, unless the reference in the report is to another vessel given the same name. The *Telegraaf* report states that the "Ostfriesland class," which the English text-books call the Heligoland class, is armed now with 38-centimetre guns (15in.), like the Baden and Bayern, instead of the 12in. guns for which they were built. But even if some details of this remarkable account may appear inaccurate, the general statement that March 1st will see the High Seas Fleet reconstituted and rather more heavily armed than before would appear to be true enough.

All these statements which have reached Holland may doubtless be inaccurate in details, but their general truth, the truth that Germany has managed during the winter to bring her preparations for the "last round" to the highest stage of completion, is not questionable. News trails assert that she has "more men in the field than at any time during the war"; they believe that she has more guns, especially more machine-guns and heavy artillery, more ammunition, perhaps more ships, or at any rate not fewer, and, finally, a courage which, though it may be that of despair, is not therefore the less dangerous.

There remains only one respect in which she has been obliged to leave her preparations incomplete for want of material—namely, that of food. Since *The Daily Mail* has received steadily throughout the winter a stream of reports from all corners of the Empire regarding Germany's economic condition, it may be well now, at the end of winter, to summarise the facts so far as they appear to be deducible both from the material published and the large number of reports which for one reason or another have not been published.

I am afraid there may be some illusions regarding the actual effect of Germany's economic privations on her ability to fight "the last round." If so they ought to be removed at once. From all the reports received it is indicated that the civilian population is suffering in part from privations and even actual want; not everywhere, for the south is quite evidently better off than the north, and the west is in some respects less hard pressed than the east. You can still buy things in Düsseldorf which you cannot obtain for love or

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIST ON GERMAN LAWLESSNESS.

A STRIKING CONDEMNATION.

Dr. Van Dyke, lately United States Minister to Holland, made a remarkable and eloquent speech on February 16th, showing his detestation of German war methods. The occasion was a luncheon given in his honour at the Savoy Hotel by the American Luncheon Club in London.

The ex-Minister said:—This is not in any sense an official visit. It is simply a friendly call. It is prolonged a little by—what shall I call them—let us say, circumstances beyond my control. These circumstances have erratic manners, low ways, lawless consciences, and bellies full of death. I should hate—I should be ashamed to be responsible for them, either before God or man. But to have sufficient control of them, to lay the hands of law and fair-play and humanity upon them—that would be a privilege so great for the welfare of the world that the responsibility of undertaking it should not be refused by those who love their fellow-men. In saying this I speak by no authority save that of my own heart and conscience. The only person authorised to speak in this country for the United States is Ambassador Page, who speaks rarely, but always well. But the sentiment I have expressed is fully in accord with the solemn and repeated utterances of our honoured chief, the President of the United States.

In this dear old country many things have changed since the fierce trial of unexpected and undesired war descended upon her. There has been an increase of high thinking and of plain living—two things which Wordsworth put together in his famous sonnet. I have only one thing to say to you now as private American citizens pursuing your peaceful and lawful business in England. Let us be loyal to our own American principles.

Certain great ideals have created and guided the development of the United States—the consent of the governed as the foundation of government, the sacred right of the nations small and great to sovereignty and independence which respects the rights of others, the freedom of the seas which necessitates the suppression of piracy and the cleaning-out of sea-wolves, the sanctity of "scraps of paper" to which honourable names are signed; finally, after a just and righteous peace is restored to the world, a general and concerted reduction of armaments, which will change them from a perpetual menace of violence and invasion to a common protection of order, under the moral guidance of a league of nations which will amount to an open alliance against aggressive war. President Wilson repeatedly declared that these are American principles and policies. Let us follow them faithfully and fearlessly. They are good for the whole world. They are essential also to our own security. If these principles bring us face to face with enemies, we must meet them. If they bring us side by side with friends, we will rejoice and work with them. The peace to which they bring us may be "a peace without victory" in the old sense of conquest, destruction, subjugation, as President Wilson has defined it. But it will certainly be the victory of real peace—which means liberty, justice and the rights of man everywhere. In that victorious peace may our country share with all who love it and are willing to give their life to defend and uphold it. (Cheers.)—*Morning Post*.

money in Hamburg; and the peasants of Franconia seem to have stores, hidden or buried, which are not to be found even among the big feudal estates of Mecklenburg and East Prussia.

ENOUGH ARMY FOOD.

But even admitting that the "useless months" are barely filled with enough food or food substitutes to keep body and soul together, there is no evidence at all that Germany, as a fighting force, is seriously handicapped for this "last round." What has happened and what is happening is what must have been expected; since there is no longer enough to fill and over-fill the military stores and also to supply to the full the needs of the civilian population, the German Government deliberately insists that the latter shall take the consequences.

A Bohemian paper pointed out some days ago that in parts of Lower Austria butter was being used at one time as axle-grease, because nothing else was available for the purpose. At another time, when petroleum ran short, butter was run down and burned for light. These are merely illustrations of the general fact that whatever might be the needs of the civilian population they would not be allowed to handicap the smooth running of the German military machine. If there is nothing else available, then butter must be used to enable military trains to run, even if that butter is really needed to save some woman or child from death by tuberculosis.

In all the reports furnished insistences is laid upon the fact that there is no lack of food or of food variety at the front. "Let's get sent to the front to get a square meal," there was any quantity of food at Vilna and Warsaw; "at the beginning people at home sent food to the front, now men at the front send food home." Such are some of the phrases in reports. It is, however, quite possible that the German military authorities may fear that sooner or later there will even be a certain shortage at the front; it is against this that they have been providing not only by rationing the civilian population but also by promptly removing from the market any kind of food on which there was a run. The military authorities have done and are doing everything in their power to force people into taking their food exclusively from the great municipal canteens, which receive, roughly speaking, what the Army does not want.—*Daily Mail*.

NATIVE LABOUR CORPS.

SOUTH AFRICANS IN FRANCE.

I do not think that I have even been so impressed with a sense of why the Allies are winning, and are bound to win, this war than I was to-day (writes *Reuter's* Special Correspondent at British Headquarters). Nor was the occasion any fine military spectacle; it was the sight of a double-line of South African natives lined up in one of the many camps already occupied by the South African Native Labour Corps in the war area. In the ranks were Zulus, Basutos from the Northern Transvaal, and Pondos—willing volunteers who have exchanged their sunny luxuries for the bitter observations of this particularly severe winter. I was told, and could readily enough believe, that they would very much rather be fighting, but as that was not to be, they have come overseas to get free white meat for the trenches. The officer who showed me their compound was a gentleman distinguished in current South African history, who had sacrificed an important position to help establish this labour corps. He called three men out of the ranks; one a nephew of Cetewayo, another a son of Dinizulu, the third man, Dwalana. I desired him to ask Dwalana whether there was any message he would like to send to South Africa. His reply, interpreted, was that he and his comrades were proud to be with the great Army of the Empire in France; that they were well cared for and happy, and that, although the weather had been such as they had never dreamed of before, yet, thanks to plenty of good food, warm clothes, dry huts with big fires, and dangerous supply of blankets, they were getting through it quite well.

I saw enough to satisfy me that this man was not merely speaking to make a good impression. These native labourers are virtually treated the same as our own troops when resting. They wear a blue-serge uniform, with blue cloaks, Stetson hats, ammunition boots and puttees. Their daily rations consist of 1½ lb. of mealie meal, which is made into porridge, ½ lb. bread, 1 lb. of meat, coffee, and salt. Twice a week they get 1 lb. of vegetables per head; and tobacco and cigarettes are issued. The scheme is another of General Botha's great services to the Empire. The success of the step has been so great that the War Office is asking for it to be expanded many-fold beyond the original limit. One result of enormous value should be the setting free for other work of a great number of White Labour and Permanent Base Men, chiefly consisting of those who, whether from wounds, shell-shock, trench-feet, or sickness, are unfit for the fighting line. A great proportion of these are skilled craftsmen, who would be welcomed with open arms in their depleted trades at home.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL SMUTS' DESPATCH.

LONDON, April 18th. The *Gazette* publishes a despatch from General Smuts, detailing the operations in German East Africa from November 28th, 1916, to January 20th, when he relinquished the command. After mentioning the evacuation of twelve thousand white troops at the end of 1916, owing to the prevalence of malaria and dysentery, and their replacement by natives, he emphasises that the success hitherto achieved in a most trying and exacting campaign was mainly due to the unremitting efforts and resolute endurance of all ranks. General Smuts pays a high tribute to the work of the Navy and the ready and effective assistance of the Governments of India, South Africa, British East Africa, Uganda and Zanzibar. He details the services rendered by the Indian Government, including the keeping up of a flow of reinforcements, providing the entire food supply for the Indian troops besides flour and certain stores for the British troops. The Indian Government also gave large quantities of other supplies. General Smuts mentions that the Indian ration was exceptionally good.

The Government of South Africa maintained a steady flow of reinforcements and supplied an enormous number of coloured labourers, many thousands of cars and dozens of hundreds of motor cars, wagons and large quantities of foodstuffs and other supplies. All the demands were executed very carefully and promptly. General Smuts also gratefully acknowledges the help of the British, South African, and Indian Red Cross workers in South Africa, and the gifts of the Committees.

80,000,000 GERMANS?

SUGGESTION THAT THE CENSUS HAS BEEN FALSIFIED.

The following report, emanating from a German source, is now being industriously circulated in neutral countries:—According to the official returns published by the German Government in regard to the last census in Germany, the population of the country was approximately 65,000,000. It is stated that the published figure was a false one, and that the census really revealed the existence of 80,000,000 Germans, but the German Government suppressed the truth, and issued incorrect statistics with a view to deceiving the other European Powers as to the number of men who would be available for mobilisation in case of war. According to the German story it is this discrepancy between the falsified figure of Germany's population and the actual number of inhabitants which accounts for the premature estimates of the exhaustion of German man-power.

This is the reason, it is said, why Germany still has considerable reserves of men long after the date when her complete exhaustion was predicted by most of the military critics of other countries.

GREAT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN WAR TIME.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA RECORDS GREATER VOLUME OF BUSINESS THAN FOR ANY PREVIOUS PERIOD.

The financial support which is being given the Government by the great British Banking and Insurance Corporations is no realized by the public in general. Their power annually to absorb vast sums for the investment of their steadily increasing reserves, particularly the long time investments desired by Life Companies, is enormous.

In the most advanced countries, both belligerent and neutral, the paramount financial interests lie in the great resources of the life insurance companies, whose aggregate assets far exceed those of the combined banking institutions of these countries.

How then have the insurance companies stood the severe test of this great Empire struggle?

It is perhaps too early accurately to predict the extent of the war losses as affecting the leading life companies of the British Empire, yet sufficient data have already been issued, covering the first two years of the war, to enable us to judge of the probable ultimate effect of the war on these companies.

EFFECT OF THE WAR.

The known results justify the assertion that the companies, generally speaking, have emerged unscathed from this severe test, having discharged in full, and most promptly, all their obligations, even where the losses, in some cases, have been heavy.

From information at first hand from a neutral who has just returned from Germany, it appears that this same state of affairs does not pertain with regard to the German life companies. The careful selection of risks, the wise investment of funds, and conservative management, all play a most important part in the affairs of every company, meaning, in the first case, a low mortality experience, and in the second case, a profitable return. Two prime factors in the creating of a large surplus fund as additional security and for distribution to the assured in bonuses.

In the case of those companies whose mortality experience is considerably less than they provided for, according to the table of mortality used in calculating their probable losses, the saving in mortality is a clear gain, or profit, thereby increasing the surplus, or dividend sources from which the bonuses are paid. Hence the very great necessity for care in the selection of risks. The old well-established life companies whether organised in Great Britain or in the Overseas Dominions, have experienced an increased mortality rate during the first two years of the war, varying from 2½ per cent. to over 20 per cent. in excess of their mortality experience just previous to the war. This was to be expected, yet the highest of these percentages is not a serious, or disturbing, factor in these companies, nor has it necessitated any radical departure from the well-defined plans followed consistently by all such companies. In only a few companies has the rate of bonuses been temporarily reduced. This is a condition of affairs of which the Empire may well be proud, again demonstrating beyond doubt the solidity of the great financial institutions, the life companies.

The records of life companies doing business in, or organised under the laws of the great Dominions, viz., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, are readily obtainable from the reports issued by their Government, and although they too are at war, they are further away from it, and are naturally less affected from both a commercial and financial standpoint, than are the purely home companies.

SUN LIFE CO. RESULTS.

Take, for instance, the company that for a number of years past has transacted the largest business in the British Empire (excluding industrial companies), the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (head office, Montreal). The result for 1915 business was a record one, and again the year just closed resulted in still greater volume of new business being reported than in any previous single year in the company's history. In fact, it issued new paid-for policies amounting to \$82,700,000, the highest increase of \$8,900,000 over the total issued and paid for in 1914. This is certainly a splendid result, more particularly in war time, this fine showing being due, no doubt, to the wisdom of its liberal policy and its solid and progressive management—international in the best sense of the term, its business being secured about equally between Canada, and the countries outside of the Dominion in which it transacts business.

Its war losses have been small during the first two years of the war, showing actually an increased percentage over 1915 of only 2½%. Even then the Company's total mortality from all causes (including war losses) has been very considerably under the table of mortality called for by the company's standard, leaving a large safety margin of profit. In addition the large surplus held by the Company for contingent purposes, and future bonuses, is an additional security to its policy-holders, and stands roundly at this date at over \$88,500,000.00. This company is continuing to pay to its participating policy-holders a very good bonus, in some classes larger than was paid in 1914; and while it could do better in the matter of dividends, its policy is to continue to distribute on the same basis as before the war.

This company is not only doing its bit in the war as far as its staff are concerned, but, besides, is one of the large purchasers of British, Anglo-French, and Canadian Government Bonds, its purchases to date being over \$820,000,000. Each policyholder can have the satisfaction of knowing that his personal funds have been used in a way that it is sure will meet with his approval, and moreover he will have an increased pride in the company, and, as well, a material reward, as the bonds have already risen in price, which means a substantial addition to the company's surplus. Thus the company is living up to its motto of "Prosperous and Progressive," in spite of the world's greatest war.

"CASCADE" BEER.

A cheery young man of Hongkong

Drank "Cascade" from a glass that was long.

When they asked "Quantum sufficit?"

He replied "Such good stuff is it,

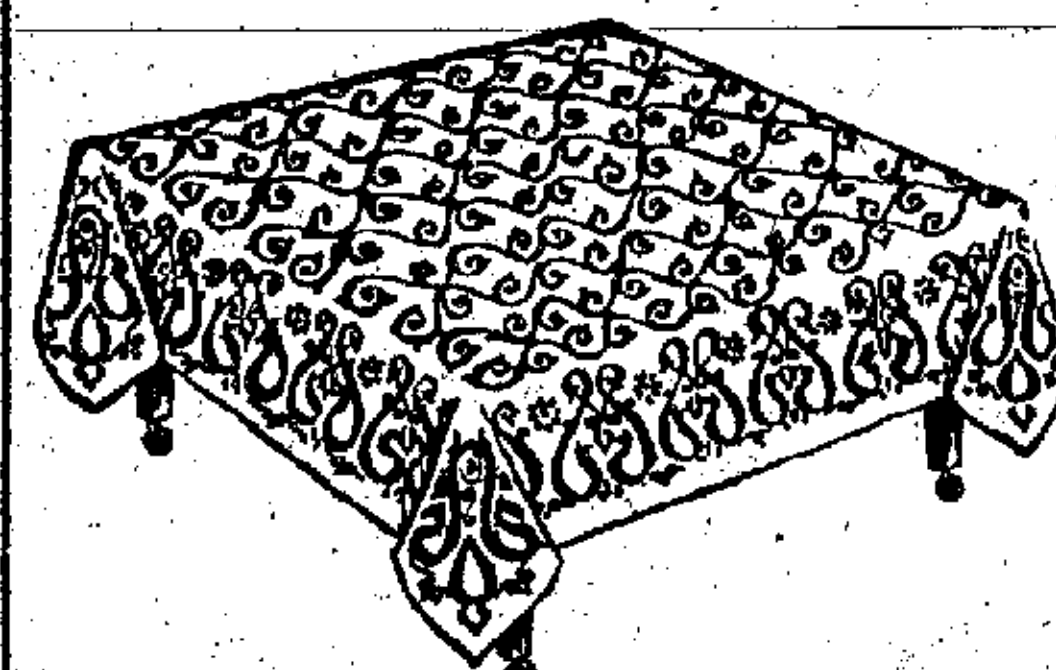
Say a quart and you won't be far wrong!"

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO

Importers,

Phone No. 188.

"WAYLOO" VALU IN TABLE LINENS.



Quality 156.

Design 50.

Linen Table Damask with Serviettes to match. In standard quality and many different designs.

QUALITY 156. CLOTHS.

A good quality Linen Table Cloth beautifully bleached, distinct designs.

Size 70 by 70 ins. \$5.75 each.

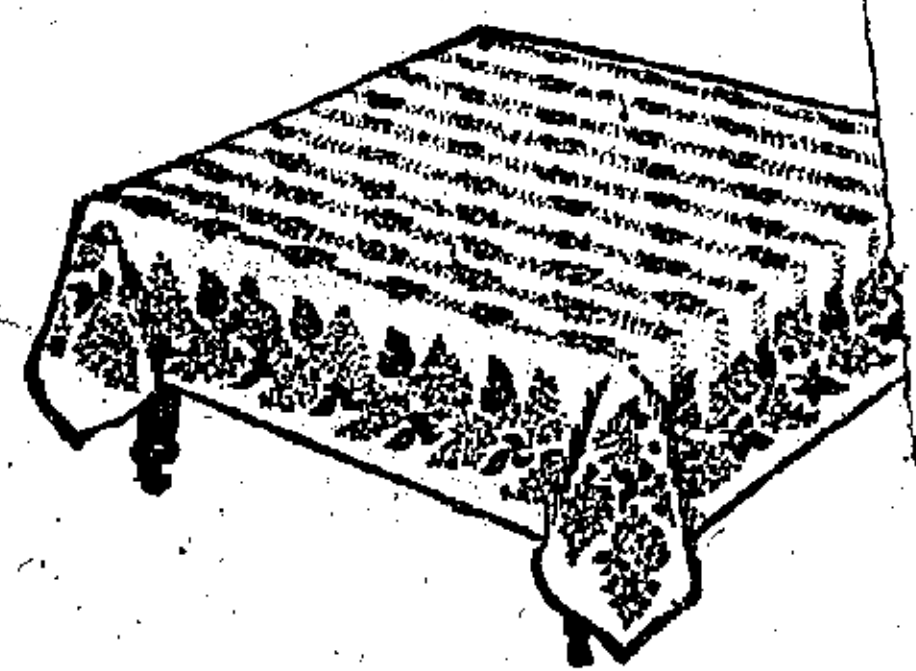
" 70 " 88 " \$7.50 "

" 70 " 105 " \$9.25 "

Serviettes to match.

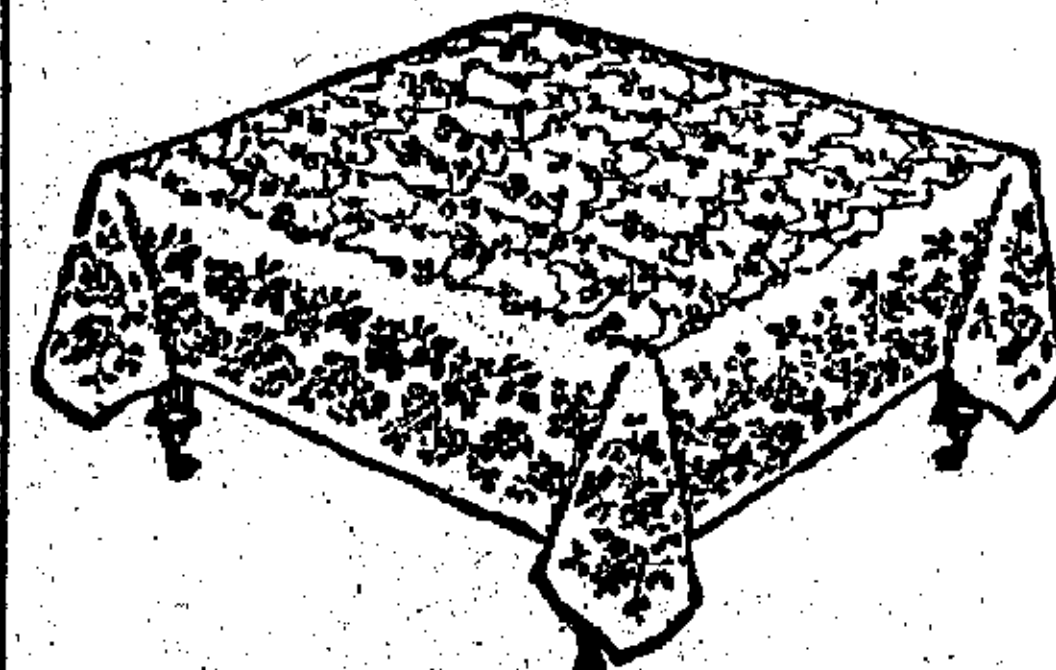
Size 20 by 20 ins. \$6.50 a doz.

" 24 " 24 " \$9.00 "



Quality 156.

Design



Quality 8.

Design 49.

QUALITY 8. CLOTHS.

Superior quality Table Damask. A medium quality for general use.

Size 70 by 70 ins. \$7.25 each.

" 70 " 88 " \$9.00 "

" 70 " 105 " \$10.75 "

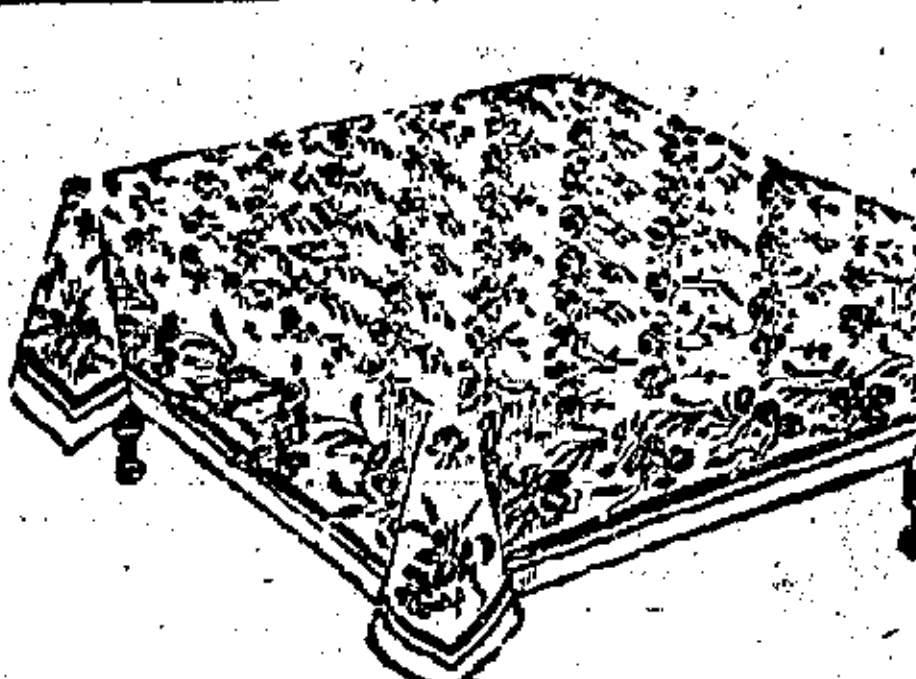
" 88 " 105 " \$14.50 "

" 88 " 140 " \$21.50 "

Serviettes to match.

Size 20 by 20 ins. \$9.50 a doz.

" 24 " 24 " \$13.50 "



Quality 16.

Design 47.

QUALITY 16. CLOTHS.

This is an excellent quality double Damask with a rich satin finish recommended for good wear.

Size 70 by 70 ins. \$ 8.00

" 70 " 88 " \$10.50 "

" 70 " 105 " \$12.75 "

" 88 " 120 " \$17.50 "

" 88 " 140 " \$25.00 "

Serviettes to match.

Size 20 by 20 ins. \$12.50 a doz.

" 24 " 24 " \$17.50 "

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

[268]

IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

Beecham's Pills

have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficent results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-sorts" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/11d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills)

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,015, S. Sentzen, 21st April—Bangkok 12th April, Rice.
—Thorpe & Co.
CHENAN, British str., 1,350, Wavell, 21st April—Shanghai 18th April, General.
—Butterfield & Swire.
CUNNINGHAM, British str., 1,350, Jones, 21st April—Bangkok 13th April, Rice.
—Butterfield & Swire.
DAINI KENZAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,605, 21st April—Wakamatsu 15th April, Coal—Order.
EUGENIA, Russian str., 1,382, M. Weida, 22nd April—Saigon 17th April, Rice—Order.
HAIKONG, British str., 1,270, J. W. Evans, 22nd April—Swatow 21st April, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
HONGKONG, French str., 739, Cornhill, 22nd April—Hohow 31st April, General—A. R. Marty.
SOBU MARU, Japanese str., 1,119, Kuri-mura, 21st April—Swatow 20th April, General—Osaka Kaisha.
TILLWONG, Dutch str., 3,060, F. Van Schermsch, 21st April—Kobe 15th April, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TELL, Chinese str., 1,071, J. S. Gunder-son, 22nd April—Saigon 18th April, Rice—Order.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVED.
Mrs. Geo. W. Connor, Mr. A. H. Sharp, Mr. Robbins, Mr. C. E. Draper and Mr. M. A. Clarke.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 11.55.—No returns from Japanese sailing. Pressure has decreased slightly along the coast and south of China; it has increased moderately at Tientsin and slightly elsewhere. The anti-cyclone probably continues to move eastward; a depression is situated to the west of Hainan.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inch. Total since 1st January, 7.95 inches against an average of 9.92 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. & S.E. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy, showery.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 22nd.

	Previous On Date	at	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.79	29.79	28.71
Temperature ...	68	68	71
Humidity ...	92	94	96
Wind Direction ...	East	East	East
Force ...	4	5	4
Weather ...	0	od	od
Rain ...	0.27		0.03

Highest open air temperature on 21st 71
Lowest open air temperature on 22nd 67

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 23rd to 29th April.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
		H'kong Mean Time	Height	ft. in.	H'kong Mean Time	Height	ft. in.
Mon.	23	9 40	7 1	3 33	3 33	2 8	3 8
Tue.	24	11 40	4 6	4 43	4 43	0 8	3 8
Wed.	25	0 33	4 2	5 23	5 23	0 9	3 8
Thurs.	26	10 51	7 0	6 15	6 15	1 2	3 5
Fri.	27	11 53	6 2	7 7	7 7	1 5	3 5
Sat.	28	0 11	6 4	8 14	8 14	1 7	3 5
Sun.	29	No info.	high	low	low	water	
		1 4	6 0	0 25	0 25	1 9	
		2 13	5 6	10 26	10 26	1 2	

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
THERAPION No. 7
THERAPION No. 8
THERAPION No. 9
THERAPION No. 10
THERAPION No. 11
THERAPION No. 12
THERAPION No. 13
THERAPION No. 14
THERAPION No. 15
THERAPION No. 16
THERAPION No. 17
THERAPION No. 18
THERAPION No. 19
THERAPION No. 20
THERAPION No. 21
THERAPION No. 22
THERAPION No. 23
THERAPION No. 24
THERAPION No. 25
THERAPION No. 26
THERAPION No. 27
THERAPION No. 28
THERAPION No. 29
THERAPION No. 30
THERAPION No. 31
THERAPION No. 32
THERAPION No. 33
THERAPION No. 34
THERAPION No. 35
THERAPION No. 36
THERAPION No. 37
THERAPION No. 38
THERAPION No. 39
THERAPION No. 40
THERAPION No. 41
THERAPION No. 42
THERAPION No. 43
THERAPION No. 44
THERAPION No. 45
THERAPION No. 46
THERAPION No. 47
THERAPION No. 48
THERAPION No. 49
THERAPION No. 50
THERAPION No. 51
THERAPION No. 52
THERAPION No. 53
THERAPION No. 54
THERAPION No. 55
THERAPION No. 56
THERAPION No. 57
THERAPION No. 58
THERAPION No. 59
THERAPION No. 60
THERAPION No. 61
THERAPION No. 62
THERAPION No. 63
THERAPION No. 64
THERAPION No. 65
THERAPION No. 66
THERAPION No. 67
THERAPION No. 68
THERAPION No. 69
THERAPION No. 70
THERAPION No. 71
THERAPION No. 72
THERAPION No. 73
THERAPION No. 74
THERAPION No. 75
THERAPION No. 76
THERAPION No. 77
THERAPION No. 78
THERAPION No. 79
THERAPION No. 80
THERAPION No. 81
THERAPION No. 82
THERAPION No. 83
THERAPION No. 84
THERAPION No. 85
THERAPION No. 86
THERAPION No. 87
THERAPION No. 88
THERAPION No. 89
THERAPION No. 90
THERAPION No. 91
THERAPION No. 92
THERAPION No. 93
THERAPION No. 94
THERAPION No. 95
THERAPION No. 96
THERAPION No. 97
THERAPION No. 98
THERAPION No. 99
THERAPION No. 100

BITERS TO CANTON
Should Purge

HONGKONG TO CANTON
THE PEARL RIVER.

CAPTAIN O. V. LLOYD.
Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at:—

"Daily Press" Office,
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.,
Messrs. BARNES & CO.,
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
EMPERESS OF ASIA. EMPERESS OF RUSSIA.
39,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafe.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.
SS. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All Steamers call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.
Through bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.
For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc., apply to Agents.
HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.
P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

DONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to
E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE ... "KUNANG" ... Thursday, 25th Apr. D'light.
MANILA ... "TAISAN" ... Saturday, 28th Apr. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "WINGSANG" ... Tuesday, 1st May, D'light.
HAIPHONG ... "LOKSANG" ... Tuesday, 1st May 7 A.M.
MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Saturday, 5th May 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hainan when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Duta.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex 10.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. "CHINA"
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.
JUNE 23-SEPT. 5, 1917.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.
O. H. RITTEL, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, 100, House Street.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, 1st Floor.

Telephone No. 1674.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA. MANILA. HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "ARAKAN"	...	20th May.
S.S. "TJISONDARI"	...	11th June.
S.S. "BINTANG"	...	12th July.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building

Managing Agents.

[62]

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD"

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

Steamers to sail.

"VONDEL" ... 18th MAY.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers. In the SECOND CLASS EUROPEANS ONLY will be carried.

For further particulars please apply to
J. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Agents.

JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

352]

SHIPS
ENGINES
TAIKOO DOCK
BOILERS
MOTORS.
Agents for John I. Thornycroft & Co. Limited.
Mr. Rorburgh, Messrs. Thornycroft's Representative, is at present in Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.
The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong Ltd.—Batterfield & Swire Hongkong China and Japan Agents. Telephone 313.
Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

THOR & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FREIGHT AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS for the PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at their Rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and TRAVEL NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
RAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S ALBUM" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, to be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COOKSON."
THOR, COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 584.
16, Des Voeux Road HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA
Chief Office—LUDGATE CHURCH, LONDON, E.C.

[74]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS. "BENDORAN"

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1917. [540]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"SANGOLA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 25th inst. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SAESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1917. [24]

SS. "PAUL LEGAT"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 25th April, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 23rd April, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 24th April, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1917. [2]

"ASAHI BEER."

DAI NIPPON
ASAHI BEER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., TOKYO.
SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
Tel. No. 230 or 164.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, ELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(WELPPAX & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal for Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	T. SAIL
MANILA CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 24th Apr., Noon.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"HUPEH"	On 24th Apr., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 24th Apr., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LUCHOW"	On 25th Apr., 10 A.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 25th Apr., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 25th Apr., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO, S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Lights and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports, Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 38. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 24th Apr., at Noon.
"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | TUESDAY, 1st May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to COLOMBO	at Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'kong, about	Leave S'pore, about	Due at MARSEILLES, if calling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE | AWA MARU | TUESDAY, 1st
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE | Capt. Hayashi | 12,500 | May, at Noon.
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA... | YOKOHAMA MARU | WED. DAY, 9th
Capt. Terada | 15,500 | May, at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE | BANGKOK MARU | THURSDAY, 10th
Capt. Kobayashi | 8,000 | May.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA... | TANGO MARU | FRIDAY, 18th
Capt. Soyeda | 13,500 | May, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA... | KATORI MARU | SATURDAY, 29th
Capt. Kato | 21,000 | Apr., at 11 A.M.

YOKOHAMA... | KAMO MARU | SATURDAY, 12th
Capt. Inoue | 16,000 | May, at 11 A.M.

**EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).**

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
M. MORI, Manager.

Telephone No. 422 and 239.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong:
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON., 30th April, Noon.
SYBRIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 12th May.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 23rd May.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	MON., 11th June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 19th June.
FEBSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 3rd July.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$349 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Main Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO;
TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

TELEPHONE 281.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of Call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

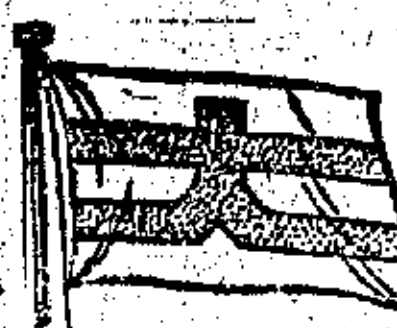
For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA... STEAMER To SAIL

ALL STEAMERS ARE FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

**O. S. K.****OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"CANADA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 27th Apr., at 3 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 11th May, at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 26th Apr., at 9 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 29th Apr., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. FUGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a good supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

